Bombay Chronicle

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Founded By Pherozeshah Mehta

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30,000 CIVIC WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

Hospitals, Water Works Affected

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PRACTICALLY ALL OF BOMBAY CITY'S MUNICIPAL SERVICES WERE COMPLETELY PARALYSED TODAY AS A RESULT OF THE TOTAL STRIKE OBSERVED BY ABOUT 30,000 CIVIC WORKERS TO BACK THEIR DEMAND FOR A FIVE-RUPEE INCREASE IN THEIR DEARNESS ALLOWANCE.

The estimate of the civic dislocation varied, from the Municipal Commissioner's report that more than two-thirds of the civic workers observed the strike notice, to the Municipal Mazdoor Union's claim that not a single Municipal worker reported for duty.

But the net effect was that Bombay's drainage and conservancy went unswept, the water works were unattended, the Municipal Hospitals were attended by depleted staffs, and the Municipal gardens remained closed to the public.

STONES THROWN

Barring a few incidents of stone-throwing by the strikers near the Corporation Building, the strike was completely peaceful.

In these incidents 15 persons were injured, among them six being police officers, two police constables and some citizens.

The police resorted to two mild lathi-charges to disperse 5,000 strikers who had marched to the Corporation Hall from different parts of the city before noon.

The most affected of the Municipal services were the four major hospitals,— the KEM, Sion, Nair and the Arthur Road Hospitals, where none of the ward-boys and ayahs reported for duty, and the work had to be carried out by volunteers sent by social service organisations and patients' relatives.

The Ramesh Premchand Tata Hospital at Sewri was not much affected.

Only emergency cases were admitted to all four hospitals.

Also badly effected was the conservancy department the workers of which were on total strike and by evening garbage had piled up on the roads and by-lanes.

With the Municipality's garbage removal trucks out of commission, most of the rubbish was removed by State Transport trucks pressed into service by the Government at the request of the Corporation.

Stallkeepers of the markets had to dispose of the rubbish themselves and to maintain cleanliness by forming volunteer corps from their own employees.

Despite this much refuse had collected in all the markets.

MEAT SUPPLY

Meat was available today but its supply was uncertain tomorrow as the meat-supply van-drivers also observed the strike.

The Municipal Commissioner had notified meat contractors to arrange for their own transport tomorrow.

The strike began at 6 a.m., and as the day advanced hundreds of strikers formed small processions and marched to the Corporation Hall from various parts of the city.

By noon about 5,000 strikers waving red flag and shouting slogans of their demands and demonstrating had gathered before the Corporation Hall, where the Municipal Commissioner was in conference with several of his department heads to discuss ways to maintain at least the essential services.

The workers shouted slogans demanding "justice" and long before the arrival of the strikers the Municipal building had been cordoned off by the police from outside and Fire Brigade men were positioned to guard the Municipal property inside.

The strikers hooted at passing vehicles and jostled pedestrians and when they crowded on to the road the police asked them to clear as the traffic became jammed.

At this some of the strikers became rowdy and started pelting stones indiscriminately at the police when a Deputy Commissioner and other officers sustained injuries.

A mild lathi-charge was resorted to at this stage to regain control of the situation.

Within a few minutes calm was restored and by this time the

Continued On Page 5 Column 1

Sunday Smile

"Gosh Mac! Promise you won't buy me any ice-cream or chocolates!"

VIZAG PORT MEN WILL STAY ON JOB

TIRUPATI, June 14.

Mr. M. A. Narsinga Rao, president of Vizagapatnam port, are not participating in the proposed strike called by the All India Dock and Port Workers' Federation."

Stating that the strike was not in the interest of the nation, Mr. Narsinga Rao appealed to all workers to desist from joining it.

He also expressed that standardisation of conditions of services of workers in all ports was not feasible and practicable as conditions varied from one port to another.—UPI.

BONN: The West German lower house rejected an Opposition bill for a referendum on equipping the army with nuclear weapons in a second reading after a stormy debate between Social Democrats and the Government majority. The vote was 215 to 123, with two abstentions.

Dock Workers Get Ready For Stir

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WITH the Government and the All India Dock and Port Workers' Federation unwilling to step down from their declared stands, the prospect of averting the nation-wide dock strike scheduled for the midnight of June 15/16 seems bleak.

While the Federation is mobilising its full strength to make the strike a complete success, the Government is also leaving nothing to chance.

It has armed itself with all legal weapons to meet the situation as best as possible.

The strike will paralyse loading and unloading operations in the five major ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, and Vizag, besides Kandla.

Port and dock workers' union offices were humming with activity preparing for tomorrow's strike in the docks.

Port and dock workers were going about the docks wearing badges to indicate that they were members of the unions going on strike.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Plans were also drawn up by Port Trust authorities to keep some of the essential services going.

It was decided to limit entries of workers to the docks through certain gates only, and strong police pickets would be posted at strategic corners.

Members of the INTUC unions decided to send in their workers especially to work on foodgrain ships and fertilisers.

A spokesman of the Transport and Dock Workers' Union said that from the midnight of Sunday about 1,50,000 port and dock workers all over India — 35,000 in Bombay alone — would down tools and leave the docks.

A pledge has been given by the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation to maintain certain essential services like fire services, lighthouses and hospitals.

Mass rallies will be held all over the country's ports tomor-

Continued On Page 5 Column 3

Thundershowers Likely Today

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The weather tomorrow will be cloudy, with some chance of thunder showers falling at any time, according to the Colaba Weather Office tonight.

Despite the cloudy weather, the day will continue to be warm and sultry.

The monsoon had already made its appearance along the Canara Coast and was slowly moving north.

It should strike the Konkan coast within four or five days, it might even be earlier.

The maximum temperature at Colaba was 35 degrees (plus 4) and the minimum 27 degrees (plus 1).

Santa Cruz recorded a maximum temperature of 34 degrees (plus 3) and a normal minimum of 26 degrees.

The relative humidity at Colaba was steady at 60 per cent; but dropped to 55 per cent at Santa Cruz.

Latest Commercial

KERB RATE AT 10-30 P.M.

BOMBAY, June 14.

Tata Ordinary	Rs. 181-12 to 182
Indian Iron	Rs. 21.52 to Rs. 21.56
Cotton Jarilla August	Rs. 678-8
Castorseed September	Rs. 155-8
Groundnut August	Rs. 168-8
Silver Asadh	Rs. 184-4
Gold Asadh	Rs. 102-4

NEW YORK COTTON JULY

NEW YORK, July 14.

New York Cotton Market closed today.

Mr. Nehru will open te 150 bed T.B. sanatorium at Mangalairi in September.

Civic Strike Scene

Before the Corporation building, on Saturday, the striking civic employees turned violent and steel-helmeted police resorted to a mild lathi-charge

KAIRON & MUSSAFIR REACH ACCORD

NEW DELHI, June 14.

CONGRESS president Dhebar has succeeded in bringing about "rapprochment" between the Punjab Chief Minister Mr. Pratap Singh Kairon and the State Congress Chief Mr. Mussafir.

Mr. Kairon and Mr. Mussafir issued here a joint statement after the Chief Minister's talks with Mr. Dhebar which said, "we both will work in unison with other leaders and workers of the Congress for strengthening the organisation both within and outside the legislature and devote our wholehearted attention to the cause of economic development of the people of Punjab."

Mr. Kairon arrived here this morning in response to urgent morning from the Congress president.

He met Mr. Dhebar shortly after and was closeted with him for more than two hours.

Mr. Dhebar in this meeting is understood to have expressed his displeasure over the manner some members of Mr. Kairon's group were opposing Mr. Mussafir and trying to put hurdles in the way of his functioning as the P.C.C. president.

Serious note is understood to have been taken of the activities of Ch. Devi Lal, in this connection who is a staunch supporter of Mr. Kairon.

CO-OPERATION

The Congress president it is understood asked Mr. Kairon to patch up his differences with Mr. Mussafir and extend his full co-operation to him in conducting the organisational affairs.

It was in the interest of Congress stability in Punjab that both of them should work unitedly, because the differences between the two had harmed the organisation, he is stated to have said.

Mr. Dhebar, it is understood, was also critical of the manner in which some members belonging to the Kairon group behaved at the P.C.C. executive meeting in Patiala.

Mr. Kairon has also been advised by the Central leaders to try to restore harmony in his Cabinet by reconciling his differences with Dr. Gopichand Bhargava and Giani Kartar Singh.

The High Command, he has been told, is not in favour of reshuffle of the Cabinet.

Both Mr. Mussafir and Mr. Kairon have been asked by the Congress president to evolve an agreed list of 15 new members to be co-opted on the executive committee of the State P.C.C. representing special interests.—UPI.

(Earlier Report On Page 3)

Guillotine For Killing Old Couple

VERSAILLES, June 14.

Rene Deliville, 26, was sentenced yesterday to death by the guillotine for the murder of an 80 year-old, paralysed physician, Dr. Jules Aron-Forest, and his 71-year-old wife, at Houilles on February 19, 1956.

Marie-Gilberte Denis, 25-year-old co-leader with Deliville of the six-member gang implicated in the murder, was sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labour.

Denis, who cut her hair short, dressed in masculine clothes, said she hated men, was described by the prosecution as the worst of the three principal accused.

Also sentenced to hard labour for life was Charles Bregant, aged 21, who later returned to the scene of the crime with Deliville.—UPI-AFP.

Indonesian Threat

JAKARTA, June 14.

Indonesian Justice Minister Gustav Meangkom told Parliament today that Indonesians abroad who neglected a summons by the Attorney General to return home for hearings on charges of having defected to the Sumatra rebels, would lose their citizenship.

Meangkom also said that the Foreign Ministry had issued instructions to all Indonesian embassies to declare null and void all passports used by rebels.—UPI-AFP.

Britain Rushes Paratroops To Riot-Hit Cyprus

NICOSIA, June 14.

MORE than 1,000 British paratroops today flew to Cyprus to reinforce security as Greek-Turk tension grew in the island.

After a week of clashes between the two communities, in which 12 people have died, scores have been injured and tens of thousands of pounds of damage caused by fire raisers, the immediate situation was today quiet enough for the Nicosia curfew to be lifted.

"Security groups" are being formed in Greek-Cypriot areas in answer to an EOKA call to be ready to answer Turkish attacks.

A "home guard" is being recruited by the Mayor of Famagusta to protect Greek lives and property.

UPI-AFP adds:

Cyprus Governor Sir Hugh Foot last night announced that he had ordered a special enquiry into the murder of six Greeks and the wounding of seven others by Turks near Guenyeli on Thursday night.

LONDON: The War Office announced today that the remainder of the 16th Parachute Brigade will leave for Cyprus in the near future.

GREEK PROTEST

ATHENS: Greek Foreign Minister Evaghelos Averoff today made a strong protest to British Ambassador Sir Roger Allen against the alleged inadequacy of the British administration in Cyprus in preventing disorders and protecting Greek Cypriots against Turkish violence, it was learned from an official source here.

The same source said that there was now no further doubt that the Greek Government would reject the latest British plan for settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Meanwhile it was reported from another reliable source that the American Government had made a friendly approach to the Greek Government in favour of acceptance of the British plan.

THREE DIE IN GUNTUR FIRE

HYDERABAD, June 14.

Two old women were burned to death in a fire last evening in Tenali town, Guntur district. Three timber depots and 200 tiled houses were also damaged. The loss was estimated at five lakhs of rupees.

In another fire accident in Anduralakottapalem in Vinukonda Taluq, also of Guntur district, yesterday one man died and 39 houses were destroyed.

A loss of one lakh of rupees was sustained in a fire in Ongole in which 140 thatched houses and 250 haystacks were reduced to ashes.—UPI.

Police Play Dacoits To Seize Arms

BHOPAL, June 14.

The police had to disguise themselves as dacoits to trap a band of smugglers in arms and ammunitions in the border district of Bhind in Madhya Pradesh.

Outwitting the smugglers the police succeeded in seizing one 303 rifle and another Winchester rifle along with some ammunition in the village Gormi.

The modus operandi of the Morena police was to pose themselves as member of the gang of the notorious dacoit Pana and strike deals with the smugglers.—UPI.

Foreign Surface Mails from U.K. have been received in Bombay by P. & O. R.M.S. "Strathmore" on June 13.

REBELS SEIZE BEIRUT PRISON

CAIRO, June 14.

LEBANESE INSURGENTS TODAY CAPTURED BEIRUT'S CENTRAL PRISON, CAIRO RADIO REPORTED. THE RADIO SAID FIGHTING WAS CONTINUING AROUND THE PRISON BETWEEN INSURGENTS AND GOVERNMENT FORCES.

BEIRUT: Violent firing broke out today in parts of Beirut outside the usual rebel areas forcing shops to close and pedestrians to hug the walls and duck into doorways.

The firing seemed to come from rebel snipers installed on roof-tops.

The firing began at the edges of the rebel-held sectors and spread westward to the neighbourhood of the Presidential office.

According to unconfirmed rumours security forces began an attack this morning on the main rebel-occupied sections of the Basta area.

OPPOSITION GROUPS DISSOLVED

The Lebanese Government yesterday dissolved a number of opposition organisations, including Kamal Jumblatt's Popular Socialist Party. Seals were placed on the organisations' offices.

The great Omari Mosque was placed out of bounds to avoid the possibility on any demonstration.

Six bombs exploded in different parts of Beirut during the day.

Continued On Page 5 Column 4

Big Race For Water In Bareilly

BAREILLY, June 14.

HECTIC RACE TO COLLECT AND STORE WATER WAS NOTICED HERE TODAY AS A REPORT HAD SPREAD THAT WATER IN WELLS AND TAPS WOULD DRY UP BY JUNE 15.

Men, women and children crowded round the wells, hand pumps and water stand posts of water works in a scramble for water.

Queues of people waited for their turn at water supply stations.

Incidentally this also led to a boom for those who sell earthern pitchers and their prices went up.

Scare was caused by reports of water scarcity in other parts of the State and the sinking of the water levels in the Bareily wells.

Similar reports have been received from neighbouring cities in Rohilkhand and some rural areas.

In some villages tanks and ponds are reported to have dried up.

GUNTUR: Six more deaths due to sun-stroke occurred in Guntur during the past five days bringing the total to 18 in the district during the season.

The temperature rose to 118 degrees F yesterday.

About 600 huts were destroyed in a series of ten fires which occurred near Guntur last night.

No loss of life was, however, reported.

Water Distribution Move In Bihar

PATNA, June 14.

The Bihar cabinet at its emergency meeting held here last evening discussed the acute water scarcity prevailing in the State due to unusual heat and failure of rains.

The meeting decided to arrange free distribution of water from 950 irrigation tube-wells in the distressed pockets.

Envoy To Bulgaria

NEW DELHI, June 14.

Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur, Ambassador of India to Yugoslavia has been concurrently accredited as Minister of India to Bulgaria, says a Press note.

TODAY

HINDU: Jeth Vad 13, 2014
MUSLIM: Jilkad 26, 1377.
FARSI: Deh 18, 1327.
SAKA: Jyastha 25, 1880.

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise: 6-1 a.m.
Sunset: 7-17 p.m.
Moonrise: 4-19 a.m.
Moonset: 5-34 p.m.
Hightide: 11-07 a.m 10-50 p.m.
Lowtide: 4-22 a.m. 5-08 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON

New Moon: June 17.
1st Q'ter: June 24.

Mac Favours Speedy Drive To Summit

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT P. T. CHANDRA

LONDON, June 14.

MR. MACMILLAN WHO ARRIVED IN LONDON AFTER A WEEK'S VISIT TO AMERICA AND CANADA SAID THAT THE NEXT PHASE OF THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE TWO WAYS OF LIFE WOULD BE FOUND IN THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SPHERES.

He is expected to make a statement in the Commons on his visit next week.

Meanwhile he will be busy studying the latest letter from Mr. Kruschev.

It is believed that the Soviet Premier, in his letter, has renewed the appeal for an early summit conference.

His blueprint for the conference calls for a nuclear-free zone in central Europe and a phased reduction of forces in Germany by mutual agreement.

It also calls for a discussion of the West Asian situation.

In his letter to Mr. Eisenhower, Mr. Kruschev is reported to have recapitulated the ups and downs of th eapproach to the summit and suggested that if the conference did not take place it would be America's responsibility.

KRUSCHEV'S VIEW

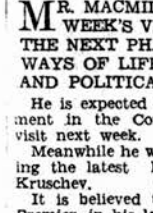
In his informal talks with journalists in Moscow, Mr. Kruschev openly named Mr. Dulles as the man who was preventing a summit meeting.

Mr. Dulles has never made any secret of his distate for summit talks but never excluded the possibility of reaching agreements with Russia in certain areas of mutual interest.

However, he told the American Senate Committee that he did not believe a cold war could be ended by formula of words "so long as the basic creed of international Communism required the world rule."

UPI-AFP adds:

Answering newsmen's questions, Mr. Macmillan said that no date had been fixed for a meeting between himself and French Premier General Charles de Gaulle. In a short statement to the Press, he spoke of Anglo-American co-operation not only in the military field, but also on the political and economic levels.



Continued On Page 5 Column 1

Varsity Of Ill-Fame

NEW DELHI, June 14.

PAINFUL reading is provided in the report of the Banaras Hindu University Inquiry Committee, released here today, about certain aspects of life in this University, which was founded by the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Here is a part of the report: "One aspect of life in the University which has been revealed by the divisional commissioner is far more surprising than any of the acts of indiscipline.

"He has referred, in his memorandum, to students visiting houses and lodges of disrepute and to certain students being associated with these.

"He has also mentioned about certain teachers committing offences involving moral turpitude.

"It was painful reading for the committee to go through these unvarnished facts and the members do not see any reason to discount the statement made, for, in the evidence tendered by more than one person charges and imputations of immorality in the university have been made and a case of unnatural offence involving a professor is stated to be before a court of law."—UPI.

DETAILS ON PAGE 4

Dakota Hit By Vulture

ALLAHABAD, June 14.

A dakota of the Indian Airlines Corporation on regular flight from Lucknow to Allahabad was hit today by a vulture. The plane returned to Lucknow and safely landed there, it is reported.

One of the wings of the aircraft was slightly dented, it is learned.—UPI.

Pak Calls For Conference

KARACHI, June 14.

Pakistan has suggested a conference between representatives of India and Pakistan on Sylhet-Kachar border dispute anytime after June 20, it was learnt here today.

Pakistan has also expressed its willingness to consider any proposal for a higher level meeting to review the overall problem of the border dispute.

Informed sources here said that Pakistan was not likely to agree to pay any compensation for Indian dead on grounds that casualties suffered by India were on the Pakistan territory.—UPI.

Villagers Shoot Down Dacoit

BHOPAL, June 14.

Abhaysingh, the last of the notorious Hazuris Gang, was shot dead by the villagers of Rachhadi, Bhind district, on June 3.

He was wanted in connection with a number of dacoity and murder cases.

Armed with a 12-bore gun, Abhaysingh entered his own village Rachhadi on June 3, along with another outlaw Ramaswaroop and attempted to extort money from the villagers.

The villagers challenged them and in the clash that ensued, Abhaysingh was fatally wounded.

He died on his way to Bhind, while Ramswaroop escaped.—UPI.

ROAD BLOCKS FOR FRENCH ARMY

RABAT, June 14.

Moroccan Royal Army forces have set up road-blocks surrounding French military installations at Mahdja, an Atlantic port north of Casablanca, it was learned today.

French forces have been using the facilities of their base at Mahdja for the past three weeks, since Moroccan dockers at Casablanca refused, with Government approval, to permit unloading (French soldiers and materials).

No incidents have followed the new Moroccan action.—UPI-AFP.

47 DIE OF STROKE

BHADRACHALAM, June 14.

Forty-seven fatal cases due to sun-stroke among Koyas and Harijans were reported from Aswapuram and villages situated on either side of river Saberi bringing total death toll in and around Bhadrachalam this summer to 59.

The mercury touched 118 degrees F. yesterday.—UPI.

Bombay Today

BHARATIYA JANA SANGH: Workers' meeting, Chhotani Bldg., Sun Mill Road, Bombay 13, 9-30 a.m.

INDO-ARAB SOCIETY: Luncheon in honour of Prof. Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Hotel Ambassador, 1 p.m.

MOGAVEERA FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL: 8th anniversary celebrations of the ex-students' Association, C. J. Hall, Fort, 2-15 p.m.

BHOODAN SEVA KARYALAYA: Social gathering of Bhoodan workers, Narnarayan Mandir, Kalbadevi, 3 p.m.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (BOMBAY COMMITTEE): Meeting of members and sympathisers, Mr. S. A. Dange to answer questions on trade union movement, Sunderbai Hall, 5-30 p.m.

BHARATIYA MUSIC & ARTS SOCIETY: Music concert by Ramnad Krishnan and Party, Podar College Hall, Matunga, 6 p.m.

SHARADA MANDIR HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS: Silver jubilee celebrations, Mr. Hitendra Desai, State Education Minister to preside, People's Hall, near Congress House, 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Free public lecture on "Spirit, Mind, Body," Theosophy Hall, 40, New Marine Lines, opposite USIS, 6-15 p.m.

DISCOURSE ON VEDANT DARSHAN, By Swami Shri Akhandanandji daily from 6-30, 7-30 p.m.; in addition on Sunday Bhajan from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. at Shri Morarji Laxmidas Lilani, 91 Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

Morarji To Speak

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister will address the members of the Commerce Graduates Association and the Democratic Group on Tuesday June 17 at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall at 6-15 p.m.

The organisers inform that due to short notice it has not been possible to inform members individually. All the members of the Commerce Graduates Association, the Democratic Group and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and their friends are requested to attend.

Mr. Naval H. Tata will preside.

BOULDER KILLS TWO MEN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two workers who were breaking stones at a hillock near Vikhroli died when a boulder crashed on them yesterday.

The deceased, Shankar Krishna (22) and Irappa Yellappa (50), were in the employ of a petty contractor.

The Fire Brigade had to be summoned to extricate the bodies.

Progressive Group

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Due to unavoidable circumstances, a talk by Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Defence Minister, on June 16 arranged by the Progressive Group, has been cancelled.

Several Assault Cases Reported In The Suburbs

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

BANDRA, June 14.

INCIDENTS of assault and intimidation are on the increase in the suburbs of Bombay.

Yesterday the Andheri Police arrested Manikial Motilal who is alleged to have assaulted Mr. Mangaldas Mathuradas residing at Ghod Bunder Road, Andheri.

The police described the accused as a servant working in the compound of the complainant.

According to the police, the accused who is a dangerous person, further threatened to kill the complainant with the help of his friend.

The Malad Police yesterday arrested Ibrahim Karim Sheikh who is alleged to have assaulted a neighbour who was also threatened with due consequences.

The Bandra Police yesterday arrested Francis Rodrigues and Linna Dumma Shetty as the accused were allegedly threatening the passerby.

The Santa Cruz Police arrested last night John Peter Creado as he is alleged to have threatened a gardener with a knife as a result of which there was danger of peace in the locality of Juhu Church.

All the arrested persons were put up at the Bandra Court and were ordered to be released on bail.

PLANS FOR CO-OP TRAINING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A THREE-WEEK course on Business Management conducted by the Central Committee for Co-operative Training concluded in Bombay last Saturday.

The committee has been constituted jointly by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India for formulating plans and directing arrangements for co-operative training in the country.

The course was intended for lecturers of the 13 co-operative training centres conducted directly by the Central Committee and the 46 junior co-operative training centres conducted by State Governments under the general supervision of the Central Committee for Co-operative Training.

The course was conducted at the Sydenham College of Commerce.

Twenty-eight lecturers from co-operative training centres from all over the country attended the course, which consisted of talks on various aspects of Business Management, group discussions, general discussions and visits to business concerns.

Twenty-four special lectures covering a variety of important topics were given to the trainees by experts from private, co-operative and State enterprises.

Visits were also organised to two business concerns in the city.

The members participating in the course also discussed in detail, amongst themselves, a tentative syllabus on Business Management drawn up for inclusion in the curricula of studies at the Co-operative Training Centres.

A set of selected readings on Business Management was also made available to the participants of the course.

Village Panchayat Dissolved

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has, after consultation with the District Local Board, North Satara, dissolved the village panchayat of Majgaon-Matyapur, in Satara Taluka.

This step is taken as the majority of members of the village panchayat have shown their unwillingness to work on the village panchayat.

WASHINGTON: Philippines President Carlos Garcia will pay an official visit to Washington from June 17 to 20, the State Department announced.

Treatment Of Leprosy Patients

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Greater Bombay Leprosy Control Scheme was held at Sachivalaya, here, today. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance, presided.

The committee reviewed the work so far done in connection with the treatment to, and rehabilitation of, leprosy patients in Greater Bombay under the Control Scheme and noted with satisfaction the arrangements now being made for home treatment of leprosy patients and also for prophylactic treatment to the members of the households where there are leprosy patients.

Seven leprosy clinics are being run in Greater Bombay under the Control Scheme.

The committee decided to raise funds to assist leprosy patients, who are rendered unemployed as a result of their ailment, during the period of their treatment and pending their rehabilitation.

In this connection, an appeal to charitable trusts and institutions and to the philanthropic public will be issued by the chairman of the committee soon.

Prohibition Cases

The Prohibition Division of Greater Bombay Police picked up 597 cases arrested 172 persons and seized 423 gallons of illicit liquor, during the week ended June 5.

Shetruji Is Ahead Of Schedule

RAJKOT, June 14.

Construction work of Shetruji dam, Saurashtra's biggest irrigation scheme, will be completed during this year, about 18 months ahead of schedule.

The Scheme will cost Rs. 4.5 crores.

The 2,115-feet long and 125-feet high masonry dam and 10,000-feet long and 42 feet high earthen dam across the river Shetrunji near village Rajsthali, six miles from Palitana in Gohilwad district will create a resorvoir, which would irrigate 80,000 acres of land through about 100 miles long canals.—UPI.

Raj Bhavan News

BOMBAY, June 14.

The Governor received Mr. E. G. Norris, Deputy High Commissioner, United Kingdom, in Bombay.

Mr. Manubhai Shah, Union Minister of Industry, and Mr. B. F. H. B. Tyabji, Ambassador-designate to West Germany and Mr. M. Tyabji came to lunch.

In the afternoon the Governor visited Mr. K. C. Sen, and later performed the opening ceremony of the Tarabai Hall constructed by the Tarabai Welinkar Charitable Trust at Marine Drive.

The Governor attended a Ball and supper organised by the World Youth, India, at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

KARJAT: "Konkan Krishival," a weekly published from Alibag will cease publication.

Ordinance Issued

COMMITTEE WILL FIX JOURNALISTS' WAGES

NEW DELHI, June 14.

THE President today promulgated an Ordinance to provide for the fixing of rates of wages for working journalists. The Ordinance comes into force at once.

It constitutes a committee to enable the Central Government to fix the rates of wages in the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court relating to the decisions of the Wage Board for Journalists and in the light of all other relevant circumstances.

Announcing the promulgation of the Ordinance, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, told Press men this morning that the committee was expected to report to the Government within three months.

It will hold its first meeting here on Monday.

The Committee consists of Mr. K. Y. Bhandarkar, Secretary, Ministry of Law (Chairman); Mr. K. N Subramanian, ICS, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment; Mr. R. C. Dutt, ICS, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs; Mr. T. R. V. Chari, Principal Information Officer, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and Mr. S. Vaidynath Aiyar, FCA, President, Institute of Chartered Accountants.

THE BASIS

Mr. Nanda said that the decisions of the Wage Board would constitute the basis of the Committee's work. It would be open to the committee to make interim recommendations and the Government would act on them.

The Ordnance lays down that the committee "shall, by notice to be published in such manner, as it thinks fit, call upon newspaper establishments and working journalists and other persons interested in the Wage Board decisions to make such representations as they may think fit, as respects the Wage Board decisions and the rates of wages which may be fixed under the Ordinance in respect of working journalists."

"Every such representation shall be in writing and shall be made within such periods not exceeding 30 days, as the committee may specify in the notice, and shall state:

"(a) The specific grounds of objection, if any, to the Wage Board decisions;

"(b) The rates of wages which, in the opinion of the person making the representation, would be reasonable, having regard to the capacity of the employer to pay the same or to any other circumstances, whichever may seem relevant to the person making the representation in relation to his representation;

"(c) The alterations or modifications, if any, which in the opinion of the person making the representation, should be made in the Wage Board decisions and the reasons therefor.

RECOMMENDATIONS

"The committee shall take into account the representations aforesaid, if any, and after examining the materials placed before the Wage Board and such further materials as have since been made available to it under this Ordinance, make such recommendations, as it things fit, to the Central Government for the fixation of rates of wages in respect of working journalist, whether by way of modification or otherwise, of the Wage Board decisions; and any such recommendation may specify whether prospectively or retrospectively the date from which the rates of wages should take effect.

"The committee may, if it things fit, take up for consideration separately groups or classes of newspaper establishments, whether on the basis of regional classification or on any other basis, and make recommendations from time to time in regard to each such groups or classes."

PROCEDURE

The committee may exercise all or any of the powers which an Industrial Tribunal, constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, exercises for the purpose of adjudicating an industrial idspute referred to it and shall, subject to the provisions contained in this Act and the Rules, if any, made thereunder, have power to regulate its own procedure.

Any representations made to the committee and any documents furnished to it by way of evidence, shall be open to inspection on payment of such fee as may be prescribed, by any person interested in the matter.

If in the course of any inquiry it appears to the committee that it is necessary to examine any accounts or documents or obtain any statements from any person, the committee may authorise any officer of the Central Government in that behalf; and the authorised officer shall, subject to the directions of the committee, if any examine the accounts or documents or obtain the statements from the person

The authorised officer may, subject to the directions of the committee, if any exercise all or any of the powers which an Industrial Tribunal may exercise under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 11 of the industrial disputes act, 1947.

The authorised officer shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

ENFORCEMENT

As soon as may be, after the receipt of the recommendations of the committee the Central Government shall make an order in terms of the recommendations or, subject to such modifications, if any, as it thinks fit, being modifications which in the opinion of the Central Government, do not effect importan alterations in the character of the recommendations.

The Central Government may, if it thinks fit,—(a) make such modifications in the recommendations not being modifications of the nature referred to above as it thinks fit

NOTICE TO PARENTS

Provided that before making any such modifications, the Central Government shall cause notice to be given to all persons likely to be affected thereby in such manner as may be prescribed, and shall take into account any representations which they may make in this behalf in writing, or (b) refer the recommendations or any part thereof to the committee, in which case the Central Government shall consider its further recommendations and make an order either in terms of the recommendations or with such modifications as are referred to above.

Every order made by the Central Government shall be published in the official Gazette together with the recommendations of the committee relating to the order, and the order shall come into operation on the date of publication or on such date, whether prospectively or retrospectively, as may be specified in the order.

BINDING FORCE

Subject to the other provisions contained in section 10, the order of the Central Government on its publication in the official Gazette shall be binding on all employers and working journalists in relation to whom the order has been made; and every working journalist shall be entitled to claim wages at a rate which shall, in no case, be less than the rate of wages specified in the order.

AFTER THREE YEARS

The Central Government may at any time after the expiry of three years from the date of the order passed by it under this ordinance if it is of opinion that circumstances require that the rates of wages specified in the order should be revised, constitute a Wage Board as provided in section 8 of the Working Journalists Act, and where a Wage Board is so constituted, the provisions of the Working Journalists Act shall apply thereto.

The provisions of this ordinance shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith in the terms of any award, agreement or contract of service, whether made before or after the commencement of this ordinance.

Provided that where under any such award, agreement contract of service or otherwise, a working journalist is entitled to benefits in respect of any matter which are more favourable to him than those to which he would be entitled under this ordinance, the working journalist shall continue to be entitled to the more favourable benefits in respect of that matter, notwithstanding that he receives benefits in respect of other matters under this ordinance.

RULE-MAKING POWER

Nothing contained in this ordinance shall be construed to preclude any working journalist from entering into any agreement with an employer or granting him rights or privileges in respect of any matter which are more favourable to him than those to which he would be entitled under this ordinance.

No act or proceeding of the committee shall be invalid merely by reason of the existence of any vacancy among its members or any defect in the constitution thereof.

The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Ordinance.

In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(A) The manner in which notices under this ordinance may be published, (B) the procedure to be followed by the committee in the exercise of its powers under this ordinance, (C) the fees to be paid for inspection of documents furnished to the committee.—UPI.

Legislative Backing

NEW DELHI, June 14

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda told his press conference this morning that Government were thinking of suitable legislation for wage boards generally, and for the purpose, their experience of the Wage Board for Working Journalists would be helpful.

He said though they had set up many wage boards on a voluntary basis, he personally thought that it might create complications, if no legislative support was given to them.—UPI.

Kerala Gets Rainfall

POONA, June 14.

All-India weather summary for Saturday of observations recorded at 8-30 hours I. S. T.:

The trough of low pressure in the east Arabian Sea off the Malabar and Kanara coasts is well marked.

In association with it the monsoon had advanced into Kerala and south coastal Mysore.

The Bay branch of the monsoon has also advanced into the north-east Bay of Bengal.

The upper air trough over West Pakistan and neighbourhood had become diffuse.

The axis of the seasonal trough on the sea level chart passed through Gorakhpur, Gaya and Chandbali.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in the Bay Island. Rain or thundershowers have been fairly widespread in sub-Himalayan West Bangal, coastal Mysore and Kerala, local in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal and the Arabian Sea islands and scattered in Madhya Pradesh, Madras State and South Mysore.

A few very heavy falls have been reported from Kerala and sub-Himalayan West Bengal and a few heavy falls from Gangetic West Bengal.

The day temperatures continued to be generally above normal over the country outside north-west India.

They were appreciably to markedly above the normal in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east Uttar Pradesh, east Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha, south Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

Admission To City Primary Schools

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Primary Education Department of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has fixed July 31, 1958 as the last date for admission of pupils to all Stdr. in municipal as well as private primary schools in Greater Bombay and in the Extended Suburban Area. Children completing five years on June 1, 1958, will be allowed admission in municipal schools in Std. I after July 7, giving preference to children of six years of age upto July 7, 1958.

Private primary schools have also been allowed to admit children who complete five years on 1-6-1958, from June, 1958, preference, however, being given to children of six years of age.

Children bringing leaving certificates from recognised schools will, however, be allowed to join school at any time during the year."

General Manager Of Central Railway

BOMBAY, June 14.

Mr. M. N. Chakravarti, General Manager, Central Railway will be proceeding on short leave from Monday, June 16, 1958.

Mr. B. Arora, ex-General Manager, of the North-Eastern Railway, will be taking over charge as the General Manager of the Central Railway from that day.

Police Fire On Premier Auto Strikers: One Hit

BOMBAY, Saturday.

POLICE HAD TO FIRE NINE ROUNDS LAST NIGHT AT KURLA TO QUELL A MOB OF STRIKERS OF THE PREMIER AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED, WHEN THEY INDULGED IN HOOLIGANISM.

One of the workers was injured in the firing.

The police started firing when the workers became unruly and tried to set fire to police vehicles.

They soaked beddings belonging to the police in kerosene and set fire to them.

These beddings were then put under the vehicles.

The trouble started when the workers started barricading the road (Bombay-Agra Road) with boulders, trees and other obstacles.

When the police dispersed them and tried to remove the barricades, the workers got wild and started throwing stones on them.

They became more aggressive and directed acid bulbs on the police by means of slings.

While the police were busy dealing with the workers some of them quietly crept near the police camp and removed beddings belonging to the force.

The workers also stormed the Watch and Ward office of the factory and damaged it.

Subsidy Urged For Housing

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A deputation of the Bombay Dock Labour Board impressed on the Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Employment the need to give a subsidy to the Board for its housing scheme for stevedore workers.

A statement to this effect was issued by the secretary of the Transport and Dock Workers' Union, this morning.

Mr. Menon of the Ministry pointed out that the Board was a statutory organisation whose income was not subject to income tax and only those concerns got subsidies under the subsidised housing scheme for industrial workers whose incomes were subject to the tax.

The deputation claimed that the income of the Board consisted of levies on employers whose incomes were subject to tax and that hence the Board was entitled to the subsidy for its housing programmes.

BEST Driver Jailed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mohammed Yunus Abdul, a BEST bus driver, was sentenced to 21 months' R. I. by Mr. K. J. Bijlani, presidency magistrate, at the Mazagaon Court today, for causing the death of two men by rash and negligent driving.

On January 16 the bus dashed against a taxi at Victoria Gardens and dragged it over a distance of 40 feet. The bus then dashed against another taxi coming from the opposite direction.

As a result of the impact, the second taxi overturned and two men died.

The Punjab Government yesterday announced its decision to allot land, rendered "surplus" by the enforcement of the PEPSU Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act to deserving persons.

SEA MAILS DESPATCH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The next despatch of overseas letter and parcel mails from India for Seychelles, British East Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar will be made from Bombay by B.I.S.N. "Amra" on June 18.

The next despatch of overseas letter and parcel mails from India for Israel, Italy, Switzerland and Vatican City States and parcel mails for U.S.A. will be made from Bombay by American President Line's s.s. "Pres. Coolidge" on June 18.

Letter mails for Belgium, France, French Possessions in Africa, Luxemburg, Portugal and Spain will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on June 17 will be included in the despatches.

Ten Free Beds For Government Servants At T. B. Sanatorium

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ten beds at the Maharashtra T.B. Sanitorium, Nasik, have been reserved for the treatment of Government servants suffering from tuberculosis. Government has given a grant-in-aid of Rs 18,000 to the sanatorium for the purpose during the current financial year.

Only Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 250 per month are eligible for these reserved seats.

Free treatment does not, however, include the cost of special drugs like streptomycin.

For admission to these 10 beds the sanatorium authorities will give preference in the followng orders: (1) Government servants recommended by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay; (2) poor patients recommended by the Surgeon-General; and (3) other poor patients.

ADDITIONAL BUS SERVICES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay State Road Transport Corporation have started plying additional bus services between Kolhapur and Poona and Islampur and Poona with effect from May 22.

The additional express bus departs from Kolhapur at 18-15 hours and reaches Poona at 0.30 hours connecting the Madras Mail at 1-10 hours from Poona to Bombay.

The service in the opposite direction departs from Poona at 17-00 hours, reaching Kolhapur at 23-15 hours.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

6-30 Mangal Prabhat 6-50 Chayanika 7-05 Swar Mudrika 7-45 R Veena 8-15 S Narvekar 12-00 Geet Malika 12-30 R Ranjan 13-40 Western Music.

18-15 S Narvekar 18-45 A Karnataki 19-00 G V Patil 19-30 Chitrapat Sangeet 20-15 R Veena 20-30 Sangeet Lahari 21-15 Dhwani Chitra 21-25 Asteya 22-00 Symphony Hour.

VARIATIONS

7-30 Bhajans 7-45 S Patwardhan 8-00 K Shinde 8-45 Sangeet Shiksha 9-00 Konkani Prog 9-30 Gamat Jamat 10-00 Jantar Mantar 12-00 Abhishap 12-30 G Patil 13-10 G Joshi.

18-10 K Shinde 18-30 For workers 20-30 Sandeshi 20-45 Konkani Prog 21-15 Sugam Sangeet 21-30 Dhawanichitra 22-00 G Joshi.

HIGHLIGHTS

08-15 Bombay "A" Shrimatibai Narvekar: Khaval Khat.

21-25 Bombay "A" Asteya: Reading from Gandhiji's writings.

12-00 Btmbay "B" Abhishap: Musical play in Marathi: Script by R C Dhere: Produced by P L Deshpande.

22-00 Bombay "B" Gajananrao Joshi: Violin par Malgunji aur Adana.

Vividh Bharati

TRANSMISSION I. 25.09m 25.21m 08-00 Intrumenital and vocal 08-30 Song Miscellany 09-00 Story with Sugam items 09-27 Today's Highlights 09-30 close down.

TRANSMISSION II: 19.75m 25.21m 10-15 Music Mosaic 10-45 Playlets skits and stories 11-00 Music Potpourri 11-30 Words and music 12-00 close down.

TRANSMISSION III 19.75m 25.27m 14-00 Instrumental and vocal 14-15 Mixed Melodies 14-30 Request programme 15-00 A programme for the family 15-30 close down.

TRANSMISSION IV 31.41m 30.82m 18-30 Programme in different Indian languages 19-00 You asked for it 19-30 Musical bouquet 20-00 Listeners' letters 20-10 Favourite songs 20-30 Anything goes 20-45 Music on discs 21-00 Folk and Regional Music 21-15 Tunefully yours 21-42 Tomorrow's highlights 21-45 close down.

RAJKOT

7-00 Mangal Swar 7-05 Archana 7-15 Rurepha 7-30 S Nanjundiah 9-00 For Kids 9-30 Swar Vahini 17-45 Swar Vahini 18-00 R Vasta 18-35 Geet Lahari 20-15 Navlika 20-30 Garbas 21-25 Sugam Sangeet 21-30 Aashuni Bheekh 22-00 Khayal.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA

7-00 Prabhat Mangala 7-05 Vandana 7-15 Ruprekha 9-00 Kavya Gaan 9-30 For children 10-15 Punah Prasaran 10-45 Sudevi Dhru 12-30 Geeto 12-45 Shastriya Sangeet 13-10 Chitrapat Sangeet 13-30 Swar Madhuri 18-15 Sabras 18-30 For Villagers.

POONA

7-00 Prabhat Vandan 7-15 Khayal Todi 9-00 For children 12-30 Chitrapat Sangeet 13-00 R Vyas 18-00 Tantrakari 18-20 M S Potnis 18-30 Mishra Sangeet 21-15 Lok Geeto.

MADRAS

6-50 Swagatam 7-00 Tudipadagal 13-00 Akashwani Vadya Goshti 13-30 Geetamanjari 13-50 Geetamalika 14-10 Akashvani Records 14-30 Devotional Music 18-15 Kadambam 21-15 Akashvani records.

VARIATIONS

7-15 Papa Malar 8-15 Panchavati 13-40 Geetaharam 14-00 AIR Artist 17-30 Grieg's Norwegian Dances 18-15 For villages 21-15 U N Speaks 21-30 Rasamayi.

RADIO CEYLON

7-00 Good morning 7-30 BBC news 7-45 Favourites 8-00 Requests 9-00 Story hour 9-15 Remembered Yesterday 9-30 Trend show 9-45 Quiet corner

6-10 Silver screen 6-30 BBC news 6-40 Home news 6-45 South Sea 7-30 Cocktail time 7-45 Music round the world 8-00 HI-FI 8-30 Favourites 9-00 On wings of song 9-30 Music to remember 10-00 Greetings prog

BBC GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

(9-30 to 18-15 16.79m 9-30 to 18-15—13.92m.)

9-30 From the Editorials 9-45 Composer of the week 9-45 Commonwealth of song 10-30 Sunday Service 11-00 News 11-15 Sports round-up 11-30 Take it from here 12-00 World Premiere 12-15 For Children 14-15 Concerto Hancock half-hour 15-40 Music from the Continent 16-15 London forum 16-45 Sandy Macpherson 17-45 Chis Cowley 18-09 Home news from Britain.

LONDON CALLING ASIA (16.91m) 13-15 Equality 13-30 Asian Club.

EASTERN SERVICE (16.91m in Hindi for India) 14-00 News 14-15 Hahila samaj 14-35 Science Survey.

VOA 25.26 and 42.19 meters Hindi 8-30 to 9 p.m. (Repeated 10-30 to 11 p.m.) Stamp Club—Honouring Paul Revere Famous historical figure of the American Revolution American Popular music news.

English 8-00 to 8-30 p.m. (Repeated 10 to 10-30 p.m.) News Press Conference USA

TALK ON RAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On June 15, at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a talk in English entitled "THE ARTIFICIAL STIMULATION OF CLOUDS" by Prof S. R. Savur. This will go on the air on Bombay "A" wavelengths.

Accused Acquitted:

Judge Refuses To Believe Murder Version

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

THANA, June 14.

DEVALYA SONYA Chorkhana and Ramji Devji Bij, both residents of village Shilonda Patilpada, taluka Dahanu who were charged under S. 302 I.P.C. in connection with the brutal murder of Rashmibai, were acquitted by Mr. D.G. Gatane, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.

The prosecution story was that Rashmibai, wife of Jivya, residing at the same Pada, was murdered on the night of March 29, 1958. She had wounds on her head, back and face. Her ribs on both sides and her skull were fractured.

It was held by the Judge that the death was neither natural nor accidental but homicidal.

The deceased had two sons, Bhikya and Marya, residing in separate houses, Rashmi, the deceased stayed at the house of Bhikya with his wife Sakri and their daughter Ladki.

Maini, daughter of a brother of Rashmi, was married to accused Devalya about five years ago. The marriage was not liked by Rashmi.

Since the marriage the relations between Devalya (accused) and Rashmi, became strained. Four years back Rashmi uttered a curse that Maini would not bear any children and even if she did, they would not survive.

On the night of the crime Rashmi, Sakri and Ladki took their meals and went to bead. Bhikya had gone to work at a coal-klin. The doors of the house were closed, but were not latched.

Accused Devalya allegedly pushed one door open and entered the room with a lantern and a crow-bar. He suddenly pounded the head of Rashmi with the crow-bar and gave blows on her back. She lay dead in her bed.

Sakri awoke and saw the accused committing the crime, it was stated. She aroused her daughter Ladki. Devalya ran away.

The other accused was standing at the door. Sakri and Ladki raised cries and Marya and others came. The police were informed. The police patil went to the place of the accused and the accused allegedly confessed his crime.

The accused pleaded not guilty in the Court and stated that they were falsely implicated due to the enmity between them and the deceased.

The Judge held that the story was such as could not be accepted with confidence. There were material contradictions between the statements of witnesses made before the police and the depositions given in the Court.

The Judge further held that it was improbable that the murderer would take a lantern with him and thus invite the danger of being identified.

Mr. P. M. Hegade appeared for the State; the accused were defended by Mr. R. K. Karandikar, Mr. A. R. Karandikar and Mr. B. R. Karandikar of Dahanu.

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College Student Gets Gold Medal

BOMBAY, June 14.

THE college student, who gave timely and valuable information to the police leading to the arrest of the acsused involved in the Aarey Milk Van Hold-up case, was the proud recipient of the Chief Minister's Gold Medal at the hands of the Chief Minister himself at a function held here today.

He was Mr. Kishore Sundar Rao, a student of the Ruparel College.

The gold medal, sponsored by Bakshi Dalip Singh, former Sheriff of Bombay, is awarded to citizens who render active assistance to the police in their efforts to eradicate crime from society and thereby ensure a healthy, civic life among people.

Besides, five sub-inspectors of police (including a lady sub-inspector), one hawaldar and five constables were given awards ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 for their meritorious services in various fields of police activity.

A ceremonial parade was held on the occasion at which the Chief Minister of Bombay, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, took the salute and distributed the awards.

Among those present on the occasion were Mr. M. M. Chudasama, Inspector-General of Police and Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji, Commissioner of Police.

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State Branch Reiterates Confidence In Bulsara

Central Board Asked To Hold Probe Into Poll

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE BOMBAY STATE BRANCH OF THE INDIAN CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK AT ITS MEETING THIS AFTERNOON ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE RESIGNATION OF DR. JAL F. BULSARA, ITS REPRESENTATIVE ON THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Bulsara, it may be recalled, had tendered his resignation on the issue of "grave irregularities" in the election of the president of IOSW at Madras in December last.

The State Branch today adopted a resolution reiterating confidence in Dr. Bulsara and requesting the CEC to go into the question thoroughly once again and report its findings to it.

Only two members abstained from voting. The rest voted in favour of the resolution.

Dr. Bulsara who was present at today's meeting had alleged that "till almost the last moment" neither the president nor the honorary general secretary were aware of the nomination of Mr. V. V. Giri, Governor, U.P. (who was subsequently elected president).

Only two names—those of Mrs. Billimoria and Dr. Bulsara had been proposed to the committee till then.

Mr. Giri got six votes and Dr. Bulsara five.

Accordingly Mr. Giri's name was proposed and he was elected to the office.

Dr. Bulsara also alleged that scrutiny of voting papers had not been carried out in a proper manner.

On inspection of the voting papers later, Dr. Bulsara found that a voting paper which was marked in his favour had been declared invalid and another which was patently invalid was counted in favour of Mr. Giri.

Mr. Giri's contention was that he had not been told that there were other contestants.

Otherwise, he would not have agreed to stand. (Governors cannot contest an election.)

"REGRETTABLE"

Today's resolution was moved by Professor V. B. Kamat and seconded by Miss Perin Nariman.

Mrs. Zarian Currimbhoy, chairman of the Bombay Branch and Vice-President of ICSW, presided.

In her introductory remarks, Mrs. Currimbhoy said that the whole episode was "pretty regrettable and unhappy."

Professor A. R. Wadia, chairman of the Nomination Committee, in a clarification said that the Constitution of the Conference had been revised in December last to provide for a Nomination Committee.

Originally, only two names were sought to be proposed for the post of the President.

But it was then suggested that three names should be proposed.

So, when at a late stage, Mrs. Matthai expressed her unwillingness to stand (the other two names were Mrs. Billimoria and Dr. Bulsara) the Nomination Committee was faced with the problem of finding a third name.

It was then that they approached Mr. Giri who agreed to his name being proposed.

Professor Wadia further said that though he would not swear that he had informed Mr. Giri that there were other contestants his impression was that he (Mr. Giri) had been so informed.

Questioned closely by members that a man of his stature as also the other members of the Nomination Committee should have known that constitutionally a Governor cannot stand for an election when there is competition Professor A. R. Wadia confessed that he was ignorant of the convention.

NAMES NOT ON AGENDA

When Professor Wadia stressed that though originally there were only two names with the Nomination Committee subsequently all the three names were shown on the agenda of the CEC, Dr. Bulsara, intervening, said that names were not on the agenda.

The honorary general secretary, Dr. Bulsara said, had complained about this at the time of the meeting and even afterwards.

He also said that Mr. Giri had made it plain at the CEC meeting that he would not have stood for election had he known that there were other contestants.

Continuing, Professor A. R. Wadia said that as for the work of scrutineers there was absolutely no reason to doubt the bonafides of Mr. Gore who he said was "a perfect gentleman."

He also pointed that Mrs. Hansa Mehta, president of the ICSW, had emphatically held that election of Mr. Giri was "perfectly valid."

Mr. S. F. Desai, Mrs. H. M. Seervai, Professor Kamat and other members also insisted that the State Branch should not accept Dr. Bulsara's resignation but should fight out the issue constitutionally with the CEC.

Professor Kamat was particularly caustic in his comments when he said that a body like the ICSW should not be plagued with politics.

He appealed to Dr. Bulsara to withdraw his resignation and carry on the fight till justice was done

Members also voiced criticism about the procedure of electing the president which they characterised as "undemocratic".

The president-to-be should boldly face the general body and nominations should be called for well in time.

Mrs. Gulestan Billimoria, a representative of the State Branch on the CEC, said that though she was personally against the present system of nomination (or a single name) as being undemocratic the majority of the members (of the CEC) thought otherwise.

The resolution was then moved and voted upon.

Mrs. Mithan Lam, former Sheriff, Professor P. A. Wadia, Vice President of the State Branch Mrs. Dolly Masani were among those who participated in the debate.

Kairon Leaves For Talks With Dhebar

CHANDIGARH, June 14

Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister of Punjab, left for Delhi last evening to meet the Congress President, Mr. U. N. Dhebar.

The Chief Minister will apprise Mr. Dhebar of his assessment of the situation following his winning the confidence of the State Congress Legislature Party.

Meanwhile, Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava and Giani Kartar Singh, who had voted against the Chief Minister, have already reached Delhi to meet Mr. Dhebar.

The parleys in Delhi, it is stated here, will also include the question of patching up differences in the Pradesh Congress Committee.

Representatives of the two rival groups in the party, headed by the State Congress chief, Giani Gurmukh Singh Musaffir, and former State Congress general secretary, Sardar Darbara Singh, are also in Delhi awaiting the Congress President's arrival.—UPI.

Kruschev Letter Given To Envoys

MOSCOW, June 14.

The Ambassadors in Moscow of Britain, France and the United States yesterday received copies of the letter sent by Soviet Prime Minister Nikita Kruschev to the heads of their governments on the subject of the proposed summit conference.

The three Ambassadors were received separately by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

A State Department spokesman said in Washington that the letter referred to questions which were under discussion between the Western Ambassadors and Gromyko.—UPI-AFP.

Women Fight Dacoits

KATIHAR, June 14.

The female inmates of a house which was raided by a gang of 15 dacoits on Sunday last (June 8) in village Kankhudia under Kashba police station in Purnea district, offered stiff resistance and inflicted serious injuries on five members of the gang, according to a report reaching here yesterday.

Among the women, special mention may be made of Hasina Bibi, aged 35 years, who fought the dacoits courageously with a sickle.

She was seriously injured and removed to a hospital in an unconscious state.

The five injured dacoits included an ex-constable. They have been arrtsted.—UPI.

U.P. Offers Liberal Aid To Students

LUCKNOW, June 14

The U. P. Government has announced financial assistance to poor and meritorious students on very liberal terms for scientific and technical studies in India and abroad.

This assistance will be confined to those students who are domiciled in the State.

The loan to be given as financial assistance will carry an interest of one per cent and will not exceed Rs. 10,000 for studies abroad and Rs. 5,000 for studies in India.

The subject of studies should be one of the following: chemical engineering, chemical technology and its specialised branches, medicine, civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, mining metallurgy and other industries of interest to the State.—UPI.

Starvation Death Of P. W. D. Labourers Denied

SIMLA, June 14.

The Himachal Pradesh administration has contradicted a news item appearing in a section of the Press that about a half a dozen PWD labourers working on the Hindusthan-Tibet road died of starvation on account of non-payment of their wages by the contractors and non-availability of food.

The Press note, however, added that five labourers had been admitted in [illegible] Hospital for treatment o[illegible] illness or the other."

In the item it had been alleged that they were suffering from semi-starvation conditions.—UPI.

Tara Singh Predicts Political Murders If Kairon Stays On

CHANDIGARH, June 14.

DESPITE the mounting tension on the border in the strategically important state of the Punjab, political parties here seem to be in no mood to sink their differences to promote political stability.

Master Tara Singh is once again on the war-path. Angered by the vote of confidence won by Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, he has raised the cry that "Sikh religion is in danger," and has made the prophecy that the Chief Minister's continuance in office is likely to lead to a few political assassinations.

HE IS ALSO MAKING STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT THE BREAK-AWAY OF 23 AKALI DAL MEMBERS FROM THE CONGRESS.

These members, it may be mentioned, are part of the 54-member dissident group in the Punjab Congress Legislature Party.

Whether Master Tara Singh will succeed in this is problematic. What is fairly certain is that the dissident group as a whole is in no mood to co-operate with Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon.

AN ASSURANCE

Immediately after the party expressed confidence in his leadership, the Chief Minister issued a statement in which he made an appeal to forget the past. He gave an assurance of clean and impartial administration.

He supplemented this appeal the next day at a Press conference, at which he maintained that he would use persuasion to iron out his differences with the dissident group.

The dissident group, however, has not taken the Chief Minister at his word. It prefers to "wait and watch."

One of its leaders told the UPI: "We would see how the Chief Minister proposes to act as the leader of the party and not of a group before we decide upon our next step. Indications for co-operation with him, however, are not hopeful."

He declared that immediately after Sardar Pratap Singh won a vote of confidence, the Chief Minister should have called a meeting of the party.

INSTEAD, HE COMPLAINED, THE CHIEF MINISTER SUMMONED A MEETING OF HIS OWN GROUP.

Mr. Prabodh Chander, leader of the dissident group, said: "Every effort will be made to resist victimisation of dissident members and their supporters."

He was, of course, hinting at a possible move on the part of the Chief Minister to re-shuffle his Cabinet and drop from it two of his most inveterate opponents—Dr. Gopichand Bhargava and Giani Kartar Singh.

A DILEMMA

The Chief Minister was on the horns of a dilemma. Constitutional propriety demands that he should drop these two Ministers from his Cabinet.

The need, however, of maintaining solidarity in the party has necessitated their retention.

The Chief Minister, therefore, has decided to refer the issue to the Congress High Command. And the Congress High Command has expressed itself in no uncertain terms about the advisability of the two Ministers continuing in his Cabinet.

In the meantime, the dissidents claim that, since they number 54 in a party of 160, their representation in the Cabinet, in the interests of harmony, should be increased.

They demand that three Ministers and two Deputy Ministers should be drawn from among them. At present, of the nine Ministers and six Deputy Ministers, only two Ministers belong to the dissident group.

One thing is clear. Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon's victory has not given him an opportunity to re-shuffle his Cabinet nor has it ended internecine wrangles and bitterness.

On the contrary, it has brought a set of new and urgent problems in its train and has given a new impetus to the dissidents' trek to Delhi.—UPI.

Indian Scientist In Prague

Dr. C. V. Raman being received by the President of Czech Academy of Sciences, Academician Zdenek Nejedly, at Prague on May 29. Mrs. Raman is also in the picture. The Indian scientist is on a tour of the East European countries.

Supreme Court Passes Stay Order

NEW DELHI, June 14.

The vacation judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Sarkar, today passed an interim order directing that the public examination of Mr. M. Suryanarayana and another, erstwhile directors of the Vijaya Commercial Bank Ltd., Hyderabad, under liquidation in respect of their conduct of business, ordered by the Andra High Court under Section 54-G of the Indian Banking Companies Act, be stayed till June 27 pending hearing of the main petition for stay.

The Andhra High Court at Hyderabad had granted the petitioners a certificate that it was a fit case to go to the Supreme Court in appeal as a question relating to the interpretation of Article 20(3) of the Constitution, which says that no person could be compelled to be a witness against himself, was involved.

But the High Court refused to grant the stay of public examination of directors.—UPI.

SUB-INSPECTOR ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, June 14.

The anti-corruption staff of the Delhi police yesterday arrested a sub-inspector of the U.P. police, Prem Paul Singh, who had come here from Kanpur in connection with the investigation of a cheating case.

A sum of Rs. 50 was recovered from his possession. The money was taken, it is alleged, as illegal gratification from a suspect.

The suspect, it is stated, informed the anti-corruption staff, who laid the trap and arrested the sub-inspector.

HOSTILE NAGAS SURRENDER

SHILLONG, June 14.

About 64 hostile Nagas have surrendered to the NEFA administration at different places in the Naga hills and Tuensang area since May 1 last.

Among them were the "general" of the 'Naga home guard., Phenoga and "Brigadier" Tochale from Rengma area.

AICC Observer In Andhra

HYDERABAD June 14.

Mr. Deokinandan Narayan, M.P., arrived here today on deputation by the Congress President, Mr. U. N. Dhebar as an observer to the State Legislative Council elections from local bodies constituencies, following complaints that a section of the Congressmen were working against the official candidates.

Mr. Deokinandan told reporters that his deputation to Andhra Pradesh was also based on the recent experience in the Rajya Sabha elections which had shown defections among Congress members as a result of which one of the Party candidates was defeated.

Six Congressmen—two in Telangana and four in Andhra, it is said, are opposing the official candidates in the local bodies elections.

Pakistanis Kidnap Police Official

BERHAMPORE (W. Bengal), June 14.

An assistant sub-inspector of police attached to an Indian border camp within Jalangi police station near the Padma river, has been kidnapped by Pakistani forces, according to a report received here.

All attempts to trace him for the last four days have failed.—UPI.

Gale Hits Calcutta: Girl Killed

CALCUTTA, June 14.

A violent gale swept over Calcutta and the suburbs last afternoon. The squall was accompanied by rain.

A 15-year-old girl was killed when the wall of a godown collapsed at Sapur in west Calcutta.

At least 15 persons were injured by flying branches of trees in Tollygunge Garia and Barrackpur area.

The rains which came in the wake of the squall flooded lowlying areas in Chitpur, Tollygunge and Kidderpore, resulting in partial dislocation of tram services.—UPI.

West Coast Road Section Opened

MANGAON, June 14.

ALL the demands of the Konkan region, including that of the Konkan railway, would be met in stages, said Mr. S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Transport and Communications, here, this morning.

The Union Minister was inaugurating a 16-mile section of the Bombay-Konkan-Goa Road, also known as the West Coast road. The section covers a length from 97th to 113th miles of the 350-mile Bombay-Goa road, which is to be modernised at a cost of Rs. 5.10 crores.

The road passes through the entire Konkan strip and touches almost all important towns on the west coast. The total length of the road in the Konkan region is 286 miles, 95 miles of it being in Kolaba District and 191 miles in Ratnagiri District.

Modernisation of most of the mileage in the Kolaba District has already been completed.

Mr. Patil who cut a ribbon to inaugurate the Indapur-Vir section of the road at the location of the 97th milestone, also addressed a public meeting here to inaugurate the work on the 1st section of the road in Ratnagiri District.

The road, which has been divided into six sections in Kolaba District, will have 23 sections in Ratnagiri District.

INTER-STATE LINK

Mr. D. S. Desai, Bombay's Minister for Public Works, welcoming the Union Minister, said that the inauguration of one more section of the Bombay-Goa road was another proof of Government's earnestness and anxiety to develop the Konkan region.

Mr. U. J. Bhatt, Chief Engineer said that the State Government had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 79 lakhs on the road and would fulfil its commitment of spending Rs. 43.42 lakhs provided in the current year's budget.

The road was an important inter-State link of communication between Bombay, Mysore and Kerala and should be classified as a National High Way, he said.

A large gathering of villagers from round about Mangaon attended the function.

Delhi-Madras ViscountLink Starts Today

NEW DELHI, June 14.

The Delhi-Madras Viscount service via Hyderabad will be inaugurated here tomorrow by the Minister of Transport and Communication, Mr. S. K. Patil.

This is the first Viscount service the Indian Airlines Corporation is starting to link the north of the country with the south.

At present only Dakota service is run between Delhi and Madras which calls at Bhopal, Nagpur and Hyderabad.

When the Viscount service starts operating, Bhopal will go out of the air-map, unless the negotiations currently going on between the IAC and the Madhya Pradesh Government prove fruitful.—UPI.

Postal Parcels To U.S.S.R.

NEW DELHI, June 14

Arrangements have been made for the direct exchange of postal parcels between India and the U.S.S.R.

Previously, parcels for the U.S.S.R. were being forwarded via U. K. Since October 1957, however, such parcels are being sent through Yugoslavia.

The new arrangement is only an interim measure till April, 1959, when the new Universal Postal Convention, concluded at Ottawa last year, will come into force.

Parcels will then be exchanged with the U.S.S.R. under the normal international procedure.

LONDON, June 14.

British Premier, Harold Macmillan arrived back in London by air this morning from his visit to the United States and Canada. He was accompanied by Lady Dorothy Macmillan.—UPI-AFP.

Beauty Auction

Chronicle Correspondent

KARACHI, June 14

According to a Bannu report a good-looking young village girl was publicly auctioned by her parents for Rs. 5,000.

The successful bidder, who is a landlord, later found that he had paid Rs. 100 for each seer of her weight.

This strange auction took place at Golati, a village in the Bannu district of the former N. W. F. Province of West Pakistan.

It is stated, the greedy parents took the decision too auction her on account of shortage of girls of marriageable age in the area.

Rs. One Lakh A Day Being Paid To Pakistan

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The Government of India pays Rs one lakh daily to the Pakistan Government as freight charges to maintain essential supplies to north Bengal and Assam.

This was disclosed by a Congress member, Mr. Ananda Mookerjee, in the West Bengal Assembly yesterday, while participating in the budget discussion on irrigation.

Mr. Mookerjee stated that this huge wastage could be removed if the Government constructed the Ganga Barrage.—UPI.

Grain Position Needs Watching In Four States

SHILLONG, June 14.

MR. A.M. THOMAS, Union Deputy Minister for Food, told a Press conference at Raj Bhavan here yesterday that a vigilant watch must be maintained over the food situation in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Thomas, who is here now on a four-day visit, thought that there was no cause for alarm, but then complacency was dangerous.

In South India, he said, the price of food grains had reached a reasonable level and rice had been selling at Rs. 17 to Rs. 20 a maund.

That was due to satisfactory production and constitution of the southern zone for the purpose distribution of food grains in the southern States—Andhra, Madras, Kerala and Mysore.

Although North India had been experiencing a rather difficult condition, he added, the price of food grains was now the same as it was during the corresponding period last year.

Explaining the present food position in the country, Mr. Thomas said that at present the Central Government had a stock of four lakh tons of rice and eight lakh tons of wheat.

There were another four lakh tons of rice and wheat with various State Governments, he added.

Discussing the food situation in Assam, the Deputy Minister stated that the State Government had so far procured 18,000 tons of rice.

The Union Government had agreed to supply 9,000 tons of rice 20,000 tons of wheat to Assam for the period from May to September this year.

In order to keep down the price level in Assam, the tea industry was being given, separately, its grain requirements. He also stated that there was increasing demand for wheat in Assam and West Bengal.

He was not satisfied with the arrangement for supervision over the supply of rice through fair price shops.

He also stated that the Assam Government had asked for special powers for dealing with those who sold imported rice outside fair price shops.

The food problem of border people was discussed with him by the State Chief Minister, he said. The question of supplying additional food grains for border people would be considered, he added.—UPI.

THEFT OF COPPER WIRE AFFECTS COMMUNICATIONS

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Trunk telephone and telegraph services suffered a loss of over 7,000 circuit-hours due to copper wire thefts during the week ended May 24, according to official sources here.

Telegraph services lost about 5,400 circuit-hours and telephone services about 1,600 circuit-hours.

Thefts occurred on the Calcutta-Asansol, Gaya-Mirzapur, Calcutta-Hijli, Cuttack-Hijli, Calcutta-Kushija, Ranchi-Asansol and Patna-Katihar lines.

This resulted in dislocation of tele-communications between Calcutta and New Delhi, Patna, Bombay, Madras Vishakapatnam, Cuttack, Nagpur, Jamshedpur, Ranchi, stations in U.P. north Bengal, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and East Pakistan.—UPI.

OSLO, June 14

A proposal which has been put before the Norwegian Storting would mean slight increases in the salaries of its members.

RADHAKRISHNAN PLEADS FOR 'CHANGE WITHIN'

BERHAMPUR, June 14.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT, DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN, said here yesterday that in the modern scientific age "self-change is the first essential of world change" and it was the duty of saints, seers and writers to bring about this self-change.

Dr. Radhakrishnan, who was inaugurating the Orissa branch of PEN at a big public meeting, said that the great Asokan principle. "reconciliation is better than conflict," was lacking in the world today.

There was something wrong fundamentally with the human being. "It is not re-making the environment but re-shaping ourselves that will answer the challenge of science and it is for the literary men to do this," he said.

Dr. Radhakrishnan dealt with three important questions which were posed in Orissa Chief Minister Mahatab's presidential remarks.

First, whether development of literature and fine arts with the help of the Government would not tend towards regimentation; secondly, whether the conception of a socialistic pattern of society was conducive to the growth of literary talents, and finally, whether literature could survive the challenge of science.

The Vice-President said this ancient country had a long past but it was new in the sense that it was born as a united whole only in 1947. The establishment of the Akadamies and the increase in the number of PEN centres were intended to bring about cultural solidarity.

MOST HUMAN WHEN ALONE

He said man was a problem to himself. He had a solitary side as well as a social side. As in the case of religion, literature and art were also the result of what man did in his solitude.

"Man is most human when he is most alone. This is the special prerogative of man. This self-consciousness gives dignity to the human being. If he loses this subject in him he perishes and becomes only an object.

"Any social system that reduces or destroys that soul in man cannot be truly regarded as a civilised system," he said.

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that literature could not thrive in a society where the minds were regimented or collectivised. Society existed for the fulfilment of human nature but what was happening the world over today was that thinking had become a dangerous thing.

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that science did not offer any challenge because all great classics were "contemporaries of all ages." The Bhagavat Gita had great value even in this scientific age provided it was studied properly.

Earlier in the morning, the Vice-President, replying to an address presented at Khallikote, said that 'Panch Shila' was the only solution to world problems and for the establishment of peace so devoutly sought after by people all over the world.—UPI.

Refugees' Leaders Released

PATNA, June 14

Mr. Bhagwan Singh, Joint Secretary to the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India, who is in charge of resettlement of East Pakistan refugees, told Press men here last night that all the ten refugee leaders who were detained in connection with disturbances in Bettiah camps, were released on Thursday night on orders issued by the court there.

Mr. Singh, who, accompanied by Mr. Mohan Choudhary, Secretary of the State Rehabilitation Department, and Mr. H. P. Kanth, Commissioner of Tirhut Division, went to Bettiah on Thursday to study the latest situation arising out of the East Pakistan refugees' refusal to move from Kumarbagh transit camp to West Hazari camp, returned to Patna yesterday.

Mr. Singh said that there was a deadlock on the question of transit of refugees from the transit camps to the rehabilitation sites.

Previously the refugees were adamant and refused to move from the transit camp, as long as their arrested leaders were not released.

Now that these persons had been released, he hoped that their attitude would change.—UPI.

Project Crawls Because Of Centre's Delay

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The Minister of Irrigation, Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee, stated in the West Bengal Assembly yesterday that they proposed to spend Rs. 4.5 crores on irrigation and flood control works in the State.

The Minister, who was moving the budgetary demand for his department, said the work of the Kanagasabati project, which was estimated to cost a little over Rs. 25 crores, could not be expedited as the Government of India had not given the money for it as yet.

But they were carrying on with the work through the meagre resources of the State.—UPI.

T. U. Leader Dead

MADRAS, June 14.

Death occurred here today of Mr. V. Chakkarai Chettiar, the father of trade union movement in the State. He was 79.

Mr. Chettiar was a member of the State Legislative Council.

He was a Mayor of the City Corporation and also president of the All India Trade Union Congress.

Supervisors And Wiremen's Exams

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The examination for electrical supervisors (competency certificate) will be held from August 7 and not from August 9. The examination for wiremen (wiremen's certificate) will commence from August 18.

The examinations will be held in Bombay, Poona, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Rajkot and Aurangabad. At Aurangabad, only the examination for wiremen will be held.

Forms of application, which can be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Licencing Board, Electrical Department, Public Works Department, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1, must reach the Secretary by July 7.

Application forms are also available at the offices of the Electric Inspector, Public Works Department, Poona, Baroda, Nagpur and Rajkot, and Assistant Electric Inspector, Public Works Department, Aurangabad, Surat, Nagpur Kolhapur and Ahmedabad.

Minister's Residence Changed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Maneklal C. Shah, Minister for Local Self-Government, has shifted his residence from "Two Gables", Mount Pleasant Road, to "Seva Sadan", 21, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Bombay 6. The number of his residential telephone, however, remains unchanged, namely, 41986.

Industrial Dispute

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial dispute between the Agarwal Ice Factory, Ahmedabad, and its workers has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri I. G. Thakore.

THE MOST PRACTICAL AND DARINGLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK (WITH 38 NEW DRAWINGS OF WEDLOCK UNION) IN THE WORLD. HELD NOT TO BE OBSCENE IN 2 RECENT COURT CASES. THE LEARNED MAGISTRATE OPINED THAT THE BOOK "PROVIDES IN ONE VOLUME AND IN CONCISE FORM AN EPITOME OF THE KNOWLEDGE AT PRESENT AVAILABLE IN THE WHOLE FIELD OF SEXOLOGY". A MUST READING FOR THE MARRIED. THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY REQUISITIONED COPIES OF THIS BOOK FOR INDIA OFFICE (LONDON) AND BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARIES. RUSH YOUR ORDERS WITH Rs. 14-75 nP: BY M.O. OR P.O. NO V.P.P. FOREIGN 40 SHILLINGS OR 6 DOLLARS. ENGLISH, HINDI & GUJARATI EDITIONS AVAILABLE.
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FREE MEDICAL ADVICE AND EXPERT MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR ALL YOUR PERSONAL SEX PROBLEMS AVAILABLE AT OUR "CLINIC & HOSPITAL." CONSULT PERSONALLY OR WRITE (ENCLOSING A STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE.)
ALL R.M.P.'S SHOULD ASK FOR OUR FREE MEDICAL CIRCULAR DESCRIBING ALL OUR PRODUCTS AND INDULABO PASTE INJECTION.
HERING & KENT G.P.O. BOX NO: 323 261-263, D. NAOROJI ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY-1
PHONE NO. 25837

FINANCE CHRONICLE

Share Bazar Closed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today on account of fortnightly settlement.

In private the undertone seemed to be steady. Tata Steel Ordinaries were quoted in kerb trading at Rs. 182.25 and Indian Irons at Rs. 21.56.

The three per cent Conversion Loan was reported at Rs. 71-10/15.

Gold And Silver

BOMBAY, June 14

The Bullion market was fairly steady this morning at the opening but met moderate selling which was well absorbed.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 184-4 against the last close and declined at Rs. 108-1.

Business in Forward Gold for Ashad delivery opened at Rs. 107-10 unchanged as compared to the last close and quietened at Rs. 107-7.

Later on there was moderate buying which hardened Gold at Rs. 107/10 while Silver was placed at Rs. 184/5.

Silver Ashad opened at Rs. 184-3 highest Rs. 184-12, lowest Rs. 184 and close Rs. 184-6.

Gold Ashad opened at Rs. 107-9-0 highest Rs. 107-12, lowest Rs. 107-8-6 and close Rs. 107-9.

Silver Shravan delivery opened at Rs 184-10 highest Rs 185-1 lowest Rs. 184-4 and close Rs. 184-11. Gold Shravan delivery opened at Rs. 107-3, highest Rs. 107-6, lowest Rs. 107-2-6 and close Rs. 107-3.

Hyderabad Bullion

HYDERABAD June 14.

Silver open 181-8 highest 181-10 lowest 180-14 close 180-14.

Gold open 107-8 highest 107-9 lowest 107-3 close 107-4.

Delhi Bullion

DELHI, June 14.

SILVER: Open 183-12 high 184-5 low 183-9 close 184-1.

Arrival 20, offtake 10 bars.

GOLD: Open 107-13 high 108-1 low 107-12 close 107-12.—UPI.

HAPUR MARKETS

HAPUR, June 14.

Ready wheat Rs 18.25 to 19.25 Gram Rs 12.81 Barley Rs 12.62 Bejhar Rs 12.25 Jowar Rs 13 to 14 Guwar Rs 15.50 Rice Basmati Rs 37 to 40 Mainpuri Rs 28 Peas dara green Rs 11.69 White Rs 12.09 Matar dal Rs 13.25 Arhar Rs 14.50 Arhar dal Rs 18.25 Urd Rs 18.50 to 19.50 Moong Rs 24.50 Masoor Rs 15.75 to 15.60 Oats Rs 12

Trade stocks wheat 5 Gram 46 Jowar 7 Bejhar 19 Peas 193 Arhar 148 khattjes.

Gur Pansera Rs 18.75 Crystal sugar wholesale mill delivery Jaswant Rs 36.59 Simbhauli Rs 36.62 Daurala Rs 37.44 Mansoorpur Rs 36.62 Retail inferior Rs 38.50 Khandsari Rs 39.50 to 33.50.

Oilseeds Sarson Rs 26 Taramira Rs 20.50 G nut Rs 16.50 Cottonseed Rs 13.25 Mustard oil Rs 68 G nut oil Rs 58.50 Vegetable Products Rs 36.25 Oil cake Rs 11.50.

Futures opening Peas Bhadon Rs 13.07 Arhar Bhadon Rs 15.05 Urd Maha Rs 17.70 Gur Fagun Rs 13.54.

Sugar Production

NEW DELHI, June 13.

The production and despatches of indigenous sugar amounted to 19.63 and 11.74 lakh tons upto May 31, 1958 in the current season as against 19.75 and 12.27 lakh tons respectively in the corresponding period of the last year.

The stocks with the factories on May 31, 1958 stood at 12.12 lakh tons, as compared to 12.70 lakh tons last year.

Arrivals And Sailings

Following are the expected arrivals and sailings of ships in and from the city docks under the agency of James Finlay and Company:

"TATSUHARU MARU" is due to arrive from Japan on June 17 en route to Persian Gulf.

"WAKASHIMA MARU" is due from Japan on June 20. Later it will sail for Karachi.

"CLAN NACLACHLAN" is expected to arrive from U K on June 25. It wil later sail for Cochin and Colombo.

"TOVE" is due from Japan on June 26.

"NICHIREI MARU" is due from USA on July 2. It will later sail for Japan.

Index Number Of Wholesale Prices

The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) advanced by 0.2 per cent to 108.9 during the week ended May 31, 1958 as compared with 108.7 for the earlier week.

The index was higher by 1.2 per cent when compared with the corresponding week of the last month but was lower by 1.7 per cent when compared with that of a year ago. The monthly average for May 1958 worked out to 108.2 as against 107.4 (revised) for the previous month and 109.0 for the month of May 1957.

Singapore Markets

SINGAPORE, June 14.

Tin 369 Rubber market closed Peppers white 120 Black fob 69 Black 67 Coprah fob 34-1/2 Coconut oil 51-1/2 Mixed coprah cif Bombay 944.

Madras Markets

MADRAS, June 14.

G. Nut 164. Oil Ready 317, Waida 314.50, Gingilly seed 62 to 63, Oil 19.75. Coconut oil 38.—UPI.

Agra Markets

AGRA June 14.

ARHAR BHADON: Open 15.88 high 16.09 low 15.87 close 16.02.

SARSON BHADON: Closed 28,20

Produce Market

BOMBAY, June 14.

The produce market was irregular this morning with moderate selling in Groundnuts on lower upcountry advices while Castorseeds ruled steady with modest buying support.

Yesterday in London Castor oil lost £ 2 while Linseed oil was unchanged.

Castorseeds opened at Rs 156/10 against the last close at Rs. 156/2 and after being quoted at Rs. 156/12 steadied at Rs. 156/10.

Groundnuts opened at Rs. 170/10 against the last close at Rs. 171 and after being quoted at Rs. 170/14 declined at Rs. 170/4 and steadied at Rs. 170/8. June was quoted at Rs. 34/4 and August at Rs. 34/7.

Linseed was quoted at Rs. 32/6 and cottonseeds at Rs. 114/8.

GROUNDNUTS Quality Rs 36 Bold Rs 35.10 Madras Rs 36-2 June-July 34 Aug-Sept 34-2.

CASTORSEEDS Madras Rs 30-4 Kanpur Rs 28-14 Gujarat Rs 30-4.

LINSEED Ready Rs 31-8.

KHURSANI SEEDS: Ready Rs 30.

KARDI Ready Rs 19-4.

OILS: Groundnuts Ready Rs 18-10 June Rs 18-10 July Rs 18-10 Aug Rs 18-13 Linseed oil Rs 16-2.

CASTOR OIL: Commercial Rs 15-4 BSS Rs 16 8.

CASTORSEEDS SEPT opened at Rs 156.75 highest Rs 156.87 lowest Rs 155.75 and close Rs 155.87.

GROUNDNUTS AUG opened at Rs 170.62 highest 170.62 lowest Rs 169 and close Rs 169.12.

COTTONSEEDS SEPT opened at Rs 114 highest Rs 114 lowest Rs 113 and close Rs 113.

LINSEED SEPT opened at Rs 32.37 highest Rs 32.44 lowest Rs 32.12 and close Rs 32.12.

Hyderabad Oilseeds

HYDERABAD, June 14.

FORWARD CASTORSEED: Open 149.75 high 149.88 low 148.75 close 148.87.

CASTOR READY: Closing 61.00.

CASTOR OIL READY: Closing 12.75.

GROUNDNUT READY: Closing 60.50.

G. OIL: Closing 15.37.

G. OIL: August 16.02.

Nagpur Oilseeds

NAGPUR, June 14.

Cottonseed 110 G nut seed 31 Linseed 24 Linseed 34.50.

Oils: G nut oil 67 Linseed oil 52.50 Til oil 75 Coconut oil 87.

OTHER BOMBAY MARKETS

BOMBAY, June 14.

PEPPERS: Ready Rs 82 Ashad delivery Rs 570 to 580 Shravan delivery Rs 580 to 590.

COCONUT OIL ready Rs 32 June delivery Rs 30 July Rs 29.

COPRA: Rajapur Rs 560 Alleppy Rs 460 Office Colombo Rs 460 Ginger Rs 35.

CLOVES: Rs 735 Cassia Rs 382 Mercury Rs 3450 Camphor Rs 11.69.

Hessian Markets

BOMBAY, June 14.

Ready 45x11 N.P	.....	48
Ready June N.P.	.....	47
D.W. 40x28 N.P.	.....	90½
D.W. June N.P.	.....	88½
Hessian 40x7½ N.P.	....	35
Hessian 50x10 N.P.	.....	45
B. Twill 44x26½	..... Rs	112-4
Liverpool 44x26-1/2	Rs	122
Twine (B. Maund)	... Rs	45

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, June 14.

Coiryarn Beypore Rs 150/160 Quilandy Rs 200/210 Fibre Garbled Rs 165 Ungarbled Rs 145.

Coconuts raw husked Rs 150 Unhusked Rs 175 Dry Rs 207.50 Coconut oil Rs 710 Copra office Rs 475 Dilpasand Rs 485 Madrasnottam Rs 510.

Pepper Wynaad Rs 615 Country Rs 615 Dryginger Rs 215 Coffee Robusta Rs 170.

Timber Pali Rs 65/70 Junglewood Rs 50/55 Vellapine Rs 60/65 Benteak Rs 50/50 Teak Rs 120/130 Mango Rs 3/3.50 Teak Rs 20/27.50 Rosewood Rs 20/25.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, June 14.

The forward cotton market was quietly steady with limited business.

At the opening August delivery was unchanged at Rs. 683/8 and steadied at Rs. 683/12.

Following were the closing quotations and fluctuations showing the trend of the market at today's session:—

Jarilla August opened at Rs. 683.50. highest Rs. 684.25, lowest Rs. 680 and close Rs. 680.25.

Later on the market developed declining tendency on increased profittaking by recent buyers and August delivery declined at Rs 680/4.

Cotton Stock In Bombay

BOMBAY, June 13.

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st Sept 1957 to 12th June 1958	2,50,846
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1957 to 12th June 1958	10,00,433
Same period last year	10,49,453
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 12th June 1958	7,62,615
Same time last year	6,51,491

Pakistan Jute Sales Down In May

DACCA, June 12.

East Pakistan jute sales amounted to 198,747 bales last month.

This compares with 315,977 bales in the previous month.

France topped the list of buyers last month with a purchase of 57,952 bales with India and the United Kingdom coming next with purchases amounting to 47,960 bales and 25,234 bales respectively.—NAFEN.

Delhi Commodities

DELHI, June 14.

Sarson 27.85. Gur closed 13.66. Matar Bhado 12.22, Sept 12.23. Arhar closed 15.64, G. oil closed 25.14.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, June 14.

The market was irregular. Near months eased off due to local sales but the distant months were higher due to uncertainty concerning the future cotton legislation.

New York closed off six to 15 points. New Orleans closed off one to 12 points.

NEW YORK			
July	36.12	36.00	36.02
October	36.60	36.46	36.47
December	36.84	36.71	36.72
March	37.00	36.87	36.88
May	36.97	35.81	36.82
July	36.34	36.12	36.16
October	34.69	34.36	34.50
December	34.82	34.44	34.55
Spot			36.30
NEW ORLEANS			
July	36.08	36.02	36.00
October	36.56	36.46	36.47
December	36.75	36.70	36.75
March	36.91	36.85	36.89
May	36.97	36.79	36.85
July	36.30	36.10	36.13
October	34.71	34.34	34.48
December	34.42	34.38	34.54
Spot			34.10

New York Markets

NEW YORK June 13.

WALL STREET: Gen Electric 60-1/2 Gen Motors 38-3/4 U S Steel 66 Studpack 5-1/2 U S Steel Pref 158-1/4 Anaconda 47 3/4.

METALS: ZINC July 8.75 Sept 8.85 Oct high 8.90 low 8.90 close 8.90 Dec 8.90 Jan 9.02 Mar high 9.14 low 9.10 close 9.14 May 9.19.

COPPER July high 25.63 low 25.63 close 25.48 Sept 25.68 Oct 25.73 Dec 25.93 Jan 25.97 Mar 26.06 May 26.18 sales 137 lots.

LEAD July high 10.61 low 10.60 close 10.55 Dec 10.69 Mar 10.75. sales 17 lots.

SEMA NAGAS WANT TO END FIGHTING

SHILLONG, June 14.

A meeting of the Sema Nagas—both hostiles and loyal ones — of the Sema area in the Naga hills is proposed to be held in the last week of June "to find out an agreed solution for the Sema Nagas" in relation to the violent activities of the hostiles.

A meeting held by the Sema Nagas on June 5 last at Khukiya in the Sema area indicated that villagers were coming forward in larger numbers to assert their views in favour of peace. They disapproved openly the activities of the underground elements.

The meeting was attended by about 1,500 people including hostile underground leaders like Kughato Sema.

The meeting expressed the opinion that any further conflict between the security forces and underground elements would spell the ruin of the Semas.

The meeting was therefore in favour of political settlement within the framework of the Kohima resolution about remaining within the Indian Union.

Mr. George Fernandes, general secretary of the Municipal Mazdoor Union exhorting the workers to strike at a meeting on Friday.

ATHENS · REJECTS BRITISH PLAN

ATHENS, June 14.

THE NEW BRITISH plan for Cyprus was unacceptable and a new appeal to the United Nations was inevitable, the Greek Press considered yesterday.

The British proposals have been communicated to the Greek and Turkish Governments but have not yet been made public.

According to the newspaper 'Kathimerini,' which is close to Government sources, the plan neither satisfies the Greek Government nor the Makarios Ethnarchy for it ignores the fundamental aims of the Cypriot people—the free and unreserved application of the principle of self-determination.

The newspaper said the self-government proposed by the plan was very limited since the principle powers were retained by Britain and the rights given to the Turkish minority are disproportionately high."—UPI-AFP.

Exports Of Engineering Goods

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Earnings from exports to engineering goods amounted to Rs 14,200,000 during the first four months of the year.

This compares with Rs 12,900,000 in the corresponding period of last year

Shipments to West Asia were valued at Rs 5,000,000 against Rs 4,000,000.

Soldiers Go To Buy Coffins, Booed

NICOSIA, June 14.

Nicosia was quiet yesterday with all the towns and suburbs under the strictest curfew yet.

British soldiers strengthened the line dividing the Greek and Turkish sectors of the old city and many others kept patrolling and urging people to stay indoors.

A party of British and Turkish police who entered the old city to buy coffins for the Greek dead at Guneyli were booed by Cypriot Greeks who defied the curfew and came out into the streets. Some women shrieked and cried as the coffins passed to hospital.

All five dead men are Greeks. There are also seven wounded, six of them seriously.

All Greek language papers yesterday reported the incident as a mass slaughter of Greeks, who, the papers alleged, had been left to their fate by British soldiers. —UPI-AFP.

CENTRE ISSUES ORDINANCE ON BANARAS VARSITY

NEW DELHI, June 14.

THE President today promulgated an ordinance to take immediate steps to improve the "disquieting state of affairs" prevailing in Banaras Hindu University and bring about a complete overhaul of the present academic life and administration of the university.

The Ordinance is a sequel to the report of the inquiry committee headed by Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University which made a thorough probe into the affairs of the university.

The Central Government has been greatly perturbed by the various disclosures made by the committee in its report in regard to the "very sorry state of affairs" existing in the university.

The committee has expressed the view that the university has lost its all-India character and "cannot at present be regarded as a residential university in the proper sense of the term."

The Ordinance has been issued to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, in order to rid the university "of the undesirable activities of the pressure groups" in the university and ensure that it functions smoothly as an academic centre in the best traditions of a university.

The Ordinance will in due course be followed up by a Bill in Parliament.—

The Enquiry Committee has recommended far-reaching changes both in the composition of the authorities of the University as well as in the methods of recruitment of officers and teachers at various levels.

MANY CHANGES

It was pointed out that in the very interests of University autonomy, it would be necessary to remove the "canker wherever it exists in the body politic of the University, to purify the administration and bring about an overhaul of the present system."

The Enquiry Committee has suggested that for sometime the Benaras Hindu University Act should be kept in abeyance and a committee be appointed to help the Vice-Chancellor in carrying on the day to day functions of the University and for preparing the necessary statutes, ordinances and regulations according to the revised act.

This advisory body should consist of not more than nine persons with the Vice-Chancellor as its chairman, such representatives being chosen from persons with administrative and academic qualifications.

It has further suggested that the President of India who is visitor of the University should be given power to suspend the operation of University Act under conditions where gross indiscipline, strikes etc. prevailed.

It was stated that the discipline among the students in the University has been "highly unsatisfactory" and no firm action seems to have been taken to eradicate indiscipline.

The University authorities have often been dragged into courts of law, on the slightest pretexts, by teachers, students and politicians and this has undermined discipline and sense of security.

Another important recommendation of the Enquiry Committee is that a small committee consisting of a High Court Judge a Vice-Chancellor and a public man of eminence and administrative experience should be appointed who may with the co-operation of experts act as a screening body to examine the cases of teaching and administrative staff and to decide to what extent "undesirable and unruly elements have come to play an undesirable part in the affairs of the University."

The committee has listed the following as some of the most important causes of the deterioration in the academic life of the university:

(1) At the time of admission a great deal of pressure is exercised on the University authorities to increase the number of admissions, to admit candidates who may not come up to the standards prescribed and the occasion is utilised for unseemly demonstrations which have contributed not a little to the deterioration both of student discipline and academic standards throughout the year.

(2) At the University campus, even some of the essential amenities are not available.

Very few students can be found on the playing fields in the evenings or taking to other healthy recreation in the University premises. Little attention is paid to extra-curricular activities which have so much bearing on student welfare. There are no adequate common rooms or assembly halls.

CLIQUES

(3) Concentration of power in an increasing measure in recent years among certain members of the staff, notably amongst the principals of the colleges, has given them a hold on the student population and the teaching staff of their colleges which they have used to build up their cliques and they have exercised their power in a manner which is usually against the interests of the university.

(4) The principals generally act in a very undignified and autocratic manner and the other members of the staff have to toe the line if they desire to have a peaceful existence.

THE PRINCIPALS DISTRIBUTE THEIR PATRONAGE AMONG THE STAFF IN UNDESIRABLE WAYS.

(5) The selection of teachers is often not made on merit and in the best interests of the University but efforts are made to pick out party men and to maintain hold over them in party interest.

(6) It is not so much a student population ill-disciplined as it is as the teacher-politicians and the rival groups which constitute the greatest menace to the proper functioning of the University.

Among the other major recommendations of the committee are:

(A) That the maximum number of students to be admitted in the University should be resolutely fixed and rigidly adhered to without any relaxation until such time as circumstances justify a reconsideration of the number,

(B) State Governments should be requested immediately to open colleges if necessary particularly in the eastern districts of U.P. and to affiliate them to the Gorakhpur University,

(C) That the Court of the University should be an advisory body and Executive Council should be a small and composite body with the Vice-Chancellor as chairman and that the institution of Principals of the colleges be abolished and replaced by Deans,

RIVAL PARTIES

(D) The existing provision that the office of Vice-Chancellor is to be filled by a person selected from among a panel of at least the Executive Council has given rise to the emergence of rival parties.

It will therefore be advisable that the Vce-Chancellor be selected by the visitor, and

(E) The Ayurvedic College being so closely associated with Sanskrit studies, the question whether the Sanskrit University at Banaras should not have a close liaison with the Ayurvedic College and Hospital should be considered.

PRESS NOTE

A Government press note announcing the promulgation of the ordinance says that "measures of reforms recommended by the Enquiry Committee are being examined thoroughly and in detail and necessary legislation to give effect to the decisions which government may eventually take on these measures will be brought before the Parliament in due course."

As an interim measure till the act is passed by the Parliament, under the ordinance, the University will be run by the Court, Executive Council, Academic Council etc., and the Vice-Chancellor provided under the principal act.

The changes which have now been made in the act by the ordinance are that the Court would be an dvisory body instead of being the supreme governing body as recommended by the Enquiry Committee.

The Court will now be constituted without any elections.

The Executive Council will consist of persons to be nominated by the Visitor -and will be an effective authority for the administrative and academic affairs of the University.

There ar eat present 10,000 students in the Banaras University

Recommendations

Summing up its recommendations at the end of the voluminous report the committee states, "We have after careful consideration of all the issues involved and after the memoranda and examining several witnesses come to the unanimous conclusion that radical changes are required if the university is to function as a university.

"We would like to mention that it is essential that the Visitor should take steps to see that the authorities of the University are suspended for the time-being and that the affairs of the University are vested in a strong committee as the on we have suggested.

"We are of the opinion that the University Act itself may need revision in the light of various suggestions made in the report.

"We have suggested that a screening committee should review the appointments made to the teaching staff and the work of the members of the teaching staff and where necessary suggest steps to be taken in the light of their findings.

"The indiscipline in the University is due to many factors but it appears to us that the basic factor is the attitude of the teachers some of whom play the role of teached-politicians and are not disciplined to exploit the grievances of the University

VARSITY UNIONS

"We have also stated that in regard to any of the University Unions and their activities, a sound convention should be established and there should be limitation on the number of years within which students should aspire for honorary places as indeed there is in the field of sports.

"We fully realise that students have some handicaps and these should as soon as possible be remedied.

HANDICAPS MUST GO

"We have in detail suggested some of the necessary amenities that students should be given. We are of the opinion that the University should completely be a Residential University and that except for one college—the Kamachcha College—it should have no affiliations with other colleges nor should it be in a position to hold examinations for private candidates and confer degrees and diplomas in such liberal measures as is being done at present.

"The whole object of a Residential University is thus frustrated.

"We have made specific recommendations in regard to selections committees, appointment of examiner, constitution of boards, councils, court, academic council and other bodies.

"We have suggested that a high power committee should be appointed to study the act in the light of this report and make suitable recommendations to the Government." Besides the chairman Dr. Mudaliar other members of the committee were Mr. M. C. Mahajan, Mr. P. Subbarayan, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani Mr. N. J. Wadia.—UPI.

Medal For Student

Mr. Y. B. Chavan pins the Chief Minister's Gold Medal on Kishore Sunderrao, a student of the Ruparel College, who got the award for giving prompt and valuable information to the police on the Aarey Milk Cash Dacoity incident.

B. K. Nehru's Visit To Washington Evokes Interest

WASHINGTON, June 14.

THE FORTHCOMING visit to Washington of Mr. B. K. Nehru, Economic Affairs Secretary at the Indian Finance Ministry, has aroused great interest in Washington where officials are aware of India's financial situation being less rosy than had been expected a few months ago.

According to some American experts, the deterioration recorded in India's currency situation is, to some extent, an indirect result of the American recession.

They pointed out that the U. S. slump had caused a sharp shortening of Indian exports in Western markets, making it difficult to fulfil Indian efforts to earn more foreign exchange.

Authoritative circles expressed the opinion that the formal signing on Thursday of the 150,000,000-dollar loan granted "in principle" by the American Export-Import Bank in the immediate future would be of considerable help to India to overcome her currency difficulties.

It was pointed out here that this loan was aimed at helping India finance purchases of capital goods of various types and had not been granted for specific projects.

However, this only represented temporary relief and Mr. B. K. Nehru's task, next month will probably be to study with American officials the possibilities of increased American aid to India as well as assistance from international organisations such as the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund.

The talks are expected to proceed in a much more favourable atmosphere than past Indian-American talks since the U. S. Senate recently came out for the maintenance of substantial aid to India.

It is also noted that it was agreed at the recent British-American top-level meeting here to reinforce the economies of the non-Communist world and more particularly those of the underdeveloped countries to cope with the Communist menace better.—UPI-AFP.

Macmillan Lauds 'Wealth Idea

OTTAWA, June 14.

British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan yesterday stressed the 'vital role' of the Commonwealth in the struggle between the 'free world' and the Communist world.

Speaikng before a joint session of the two Canadian Houses of Parliament, Macmillan said that the ideals of the Commonwealth, readily pursued put the Commonwealth nations firmly on the side of freedom.

After declaring that in time even monolithic dictatorships crumbled or changed, Macmillan said: "I do not believe that a purely materialistic regime of life will satisfy. Nor do I fear a continuing struggle of ideals. That should be our chosen battleground.

"In this struggle in which in the long run it will be ideas and ideals which will count, the Commonwealth of today has a vital role to play.

"The spirit that fosters this unique community of nations is, I think, closely connected with our parliamentary system and the way we work it. It is the idea of free government, freedom of the law, the judiciary uncontrolled by the legislature or executive.—UPI-AFP

No British Troops For Lebanon

LONDON, June 14.

The British Foreign Office yesterday denied news reports that British paratroops sent to Cyprus might be dispatched to Lebanon.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the sending of paratroops to Cyprus was caused only by the local situation there and not by other reasons.—UPI-AFP.

WORKING RESULTS AT A GLANCE

P.N.B.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS AS ON 31-12-1957

63rd Year

LIABILITIES

i. Paid up Capital		Rs.	1,25,00,000
ii. Reserve Fund and other Reserves		Rs.	1,10,00,000
iii. Deposits		Rs.	1,24,60,98,458
iv. Other Liabilities (including contra items such as Bills for Collection and Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations)		Rs.	25,02,43,227
	Total...	Rs.	1,51,98,41,685

ASSETS

i. Cash and Balances with Bankers		Rs.	24,48,48,166
ii. Investments			
(a) Investment in G. P. Notes, Municipal Loans, Shares and Debentures guaranteed by the Central and State Governments	Rs. 37,56,76,496		
(b) Other Investments	Rs. 1,26,38,414	Rs.	38,83,14,910
iii. Loans and Advances		Rs.	67,95,88,912
iv. Other Assets (including contra items such as Bills Receivable being Bills for Collection and constituent liabilities for acceptance, endorsements and other obligations)		Rs.	20,70,89,697
	Total...	Rs.	1,51,98,41,685

Chairman S. P. Jain

General Manager A. M. Walker

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office: Delhi

Civic Strike

Continued From Page 1

Union leaders arrived on the scene and addressed the workers, urging them to stand united to achieve their demands.

Following an agreement arrived at between the Municipal Kamgar Sangh and the Steering Committee of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti late last night it was expected that the strike would be a partial one.

But a Sangh spokesman explained that news of the agreement had not yet reached their members with the result that even their members heeded the strike call.

He anticipated that the situation would definitely imptove by Monday once all the Sangh members were intimated of their union's agreement with the Samiti.

The Municipal authorities said that several individuals and social organisations had offered their services as volunteers and they would be assigned specific duties tomorrow.

Mr. George Fernandes, general secretary of the Municipal Mazdoor Union, in a statement said that the strike was a complete success and that the workers would not resume their duties unless their "legitimate" demand for a five-rupee increase in dearness allowance was conceded immediately by the Corporation.

The Samiti bloc in the Municipal Corporation deliberated for more than six hours today on the offer of settlement made by the Samiti leader, Mr. S. A. Dange, on behalf of the Samiti's Central Policy Committee.

After what was described as "a heated session," the Samiti members voted approval of the offer with three members opposing it.

The talks were "critical" at one stage and Mr. S. M. Joshi intervened later to urge the Samiti members to endorse the offer made by Mr. S. A. Dange.

FAST

A 47-year-old woman employee of the K. E. M. hospital has undertaken a fast unto death in front of the Municipal Corporation since this morning in protest against the refusal of the Corporation to grant the dearness allowance demand.

She is an ayah employed in the hospital. Her name is Mrs. Suryavanshi.

Claims Official Appointed

NEW DELHI, June 14.

The Central Government has appointed Mr. T. U. Mehta, District and Sessions Judge, Zalawad division, Surendranagar, Bombay State, as Claims Commissioner for inquiring into and determining all claims for compensation arising out of the accident involving derailment of 35 up Kirti Express near Chamaraj station of the Western Railway on May 21.

Announcing this a Ministry of Railway (Railway Board) Press Note says: Applications for compensation should be submitted direct to the Claims Commissioner within three months of the date of the accident.

Mr. Mehta as Claims Commissioner for this accident will have all the powers of a civil court and will follow, subject to provisions made in the Railway Accidents (Compensation) Rules 1950, such summary procedure as he thinks fit for inquiring into and determining all claims for compensation. His headquarters will be at Surendranagar.—UPI.

Khadi Seed Export

NEW DELHI June 14.

The Government of India has decided to release a quota of five thousand tons of khadi seed for export during the period June-October, 1958, by exporters who are able to effect shipment of kardi seed oil.

Licensing procedure is being notified by the export trade control authorities at the ports.—UPI.

Macmillan

Continued From Page 1

Questioned about the situation in Cyprus, he said that the new British plan which would be made public on Monday had been the subject of a deep study by him.

"Time will prove us right."

With regard to a summit conference, he said progress was rather slow and referred to the discussions having reached "camp one."

He said he would like to see a speed-up toward the talks and thought a Foreign Ministers' level might be introduced from the present ambassadors' level.

He refused to make any comment on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests, or on the exchange of informtion between Britain and the U.S.

ENVOY RECEIVED

PARIS: Sovie tAmbassador Serge Vinogradov today handed to French Premier General Charles de Gaulle a note from Soviet Premier Kruschev regarding prospects for a summit conference.

The note which ran to 21 pages was in Russian.

When he left de Gaulle's official residence at the Hotel Matignon after a 20-minute interview with the Premier, Vinogradov said the note was similar to those which had been sent this week to President Eisenhower and British Premier Harold Macmillan.

Socialists In France Get Backing

BRUSSELS, June 14.

The general council of the Socialist International today approved by a vote of 13 to 0, with three abstentions a resolution expressing confidence in the French Socialist Party.

The council also passed unanimously a resolution calling for an end to the Algerian conflict through peaceful negotiations. In its resolution on the French situation the council said: "The Socialist International expresses its concern over the situation in France and over the conditions under which the present crisis was provoked.

"It declares its solidarity with French democrats in their vigilance and determination to oppose all elements which might seek to impose upon the French people an undemocratic constitution."

OFFICIAL FOR PARIS

ALGIERS: Leon delbecque, vice president of the Committee of Public Safety for Algeria and the Sahara, left here today for Paris.

He has gone to seek information about the new orders to be given to the Public Safety Committees in connection with the psychological role which they are now to fill..

Turkey Lodges Complaint

UNITED NATIONS, June 14

Seyfullah Esin, Turkish representative at the United Nations in a letter to U. N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjoeld said yesterday that the co-existence of the Turkish and Greek communities on Cyprus had now become impossible.

Earlier in the day, the Greek delegate to the U.N. had sent a letter to the President of the Security Council concerning the Cyprus situation.

Seyfullah cited instances to prove that the Greek Cypriots were responsible for the acts of violence and terror on the island, and that the Greeks attacked Turks of the island without provocation.

He said the increased tension on the island was due to the proximity of publication of the British plan for Cyprus, which left the Turks uncertain about their future.

He recalled that Cypriot Turks demanded the partition of the island, and wished to live under Turkish protection.

Seyfullah's letter was distributed, according to his request, to all U.N. members.—UPI-AFP.

Zeta Scientists To Visit Russia

LONDON, June 14.

British scientists who were responsible for the creation of the Zeta (Zero Energy Thermonuclear Appliance) are to visit Russia this year to inspect the work of Soviet scientists in the same field of research.

Sir John Cockcroft, head of the British Atomic Energy Authority, may head a delegation of six Harwell scientists to Moscow.

The invitation to the British research workers has been made by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, but no date for the visit has yet been fixed.—NAFEN.

Naguib Dead, Says Secret Radio

BEIRUT, June 14.

The clandestine Arab radio station Saout el Hak (Voice of Truth) reported today that General Mohamed Naguib, former president of Egypt who had been under house detention since his deposition, died on Thursday.

Saout el Hak, the most active of the clandestine radio stations which are combatting the regime of President Gamal Abdel Nasser, said Naguib died in his house in a Cairo suburb.

There has been no official confirmation of the report.—UPI-AFP.

'Decorative'

GOPALPUR, June 14.

The Vice President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, described himself as "decorative figure" at a Press conference here today.

He told pressmen, "my job is to preside over the Rajya Sabha, go round the country and sometimes abroad as a decorative figure. I cannot pass opinions on any controversy unless they are of a detached character. Sometimes I trespass the pounds which I am not expected to do."—UPI.

AWAMI PARTY BACKS OUT

DACCA, June 14.

THE Central Parliamentary Board of National Awami Party today directed N.A.P. parliamentary party in East Pakistan "not to lend any further support to the present Awami League coalition Government."

Disclosing this to reporters this evening, the general secretary of the Pakistan National Awami Party, Mr. Mahmudul Huq Usmani, said that the Central Parliamentary Board, after considering reports of the negotiation committee set up earlier, and giving hearing to individual members of the Party and also taking into consideration the collective decision of the NAP parliamentary party in East Pakistan, came to the conclusion that Awami League leaders were not prepared to reach an agreement with the National Awami Party on the basis of a five-point programme suggested by the latter.

The meeting of the Central Parliamentary Board was presided over by Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani, president of the National Awami Party.

Following is the five-point programme:—

A. Early general election on the basis of joint electorate;

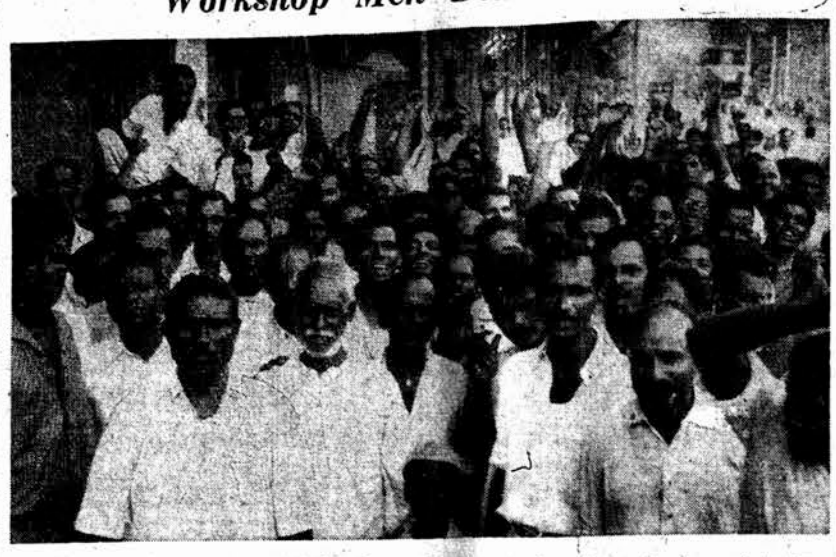
B. Independent foreign policy;

C. Dissolution of one-unit in West Pakistan;

D. Full regional autonomy and

E. Implementation of the remaining 14 points of the twenty-one-point election programme of the now defunct United Front. —UPI.

Workshop Men Demonstrate



Employees of the Municipal workshop demonstrating at the Foras Road on Saturday morning.

DE GAULLE SEES NEED TO PACIFY ALGERIA

PARIS, June 14.

FRENCH PREMIER Charles de Gaulle told the French people yesterday that it was necessary to "pacify Algeria, and make certain that it will always be body and soul with France."

In a radio-televised speech to the country de Gaulle said France must also organised along the federal model of the links of metropolitan France with the associated peoples of Africa and Madagascar and establish on the basis of co-operation their relations with Morocco, Tunisia and the Indo-Chinese States.

The Premier went on: "The world, even if it sometimes pretends the contrary, wants to see us play the role that belongs to us, because it feels that this would be advantageous for all men.

"Ah, I see no reason to complain for our youth, who have before them all the prospects of life, all these outlets for activity.

"But there is not a single Frenchman who does not know that the future is blocked if France does not have, to guide it, a state capable of doing so. This is the condition of everything. We have just confirmed this when on the edge of the abyss."

De Gaulle concluded: "I have the task, with my government, to propose to our people new institutions to ensure that there exist in the republic powers strong enough, stable enough and efficient enough to respond to its destiny.

"I shall do this at the beginning of autumn.

"Frenchmen, Frenchwomen, it is you who will then decide by ballots the fate of this capital reform, and, in so doing the fate of France.

"The path is hard, but it is beautiful.

"The end is difficult, but it is great.

"Let us go ahead. We have begun."

Algiers: Premier de Gaulle's broadcast to Algeria was warmly received at Government House in Algiers.

The members of the Committee of Public Safety appear to have appreciated in particular the strong condemnation of the party system, and de Gaulle's attitude to the events in Algeria, which he called 'a national crisis.'

The Premier's tribute to the army, and his affirmation that it 'was necessary to pacify Algeria' and that 'it will always be body and soul with France,' were also very well received.

Paris: French Premier Charles de Gaulle will receive today the Soviet Ambassador to France, serve Vinogradov.

The Premier's office announced that the meeting would be held at Vinogradov's request.

Port Strike

Continued from Page 1

row evening, when last-minute organisational details will be settled.

In Bombay, the rally will be held at Carnac Bunder at 5-30 p.m.

About 10,000 volunteers will be picked from the workers to offer satyagraha and court arrest, if the Government brings in convoys of new recruits.

Union officials maintained that there was no basis for declaring the strike illegal, and that the Regional Labour Commissioner was not authorised to do so.

The Federation sent a cable yesterday to the International Transport Federation, London, to direct its affiliated units in Asian countries to boycott ships diverted from Indian ports.

The Union made it clear that the strike would be peaceful. The workers have been instructed not to resort to violence.

Commenting on the situation, Mr. G. H. Kale, president of the Dock Workers' Federation told U.P.I. that it was up to the Government now to take the initiative.

"Even at this stage the Federation is prepared for talks if invited by the Government," he said.

Mr. Kale brushed aside the "threats" of military being called to work on ships and said the workers were not going to be cowed down."

The Federation, he said, had issued instructions to its various constituents to stick fast to the strike decision.

Dr. Shanti Patel, chairman of the Bombay Committee of the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation has in the meanwhile, called on the Government not to make the strike "an issue of prestige" and avoid a national crisis by conceding the legitimate demands of the workers.

He said about 5,000 volunteers had been enrolled to ensure the peaceful conduct of the strike.

FINAL MESSAGE

CALCUTTA: What was described as the "final message" to strike work from tomorrow midnight was sent today by the general secretary of the 1,50,000-strong All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation, Mr. Makhan Chatterjee, to its various units.

Mr. Chatterjee said that the decision to strike "is now final and can be averted only by a miracle."

He, however, said that doors for negotiations would be kept open by the Federation "till the zero hour", but the initiative must come from the Government.

He has also sent a letter to the Union Labour Minister, Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda, giving a background of the strike call and regretting that it was not possible for the Federation to respond to his call to defer the strike in the present circumstances.

In a telegram to different units of the Federation, Mr. Chatterjee said, "deadline of the strike is fast approaching."

A deputation of the Calcutta unit of the Federation today met Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy and discussed the situation arising out of the threatened strike.

BEIRUT CLASH

Continued from Page 1

injuring four people and damaging pumps in a fire station.

In the Basta sector of the city, occupied by insurgents, Lebanese flags were hung out and all portraits of United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser were removed from sight, reportedly in preparation for a visit from the team of United Nations observers.

The observers spent the day in a series of protocol visits, which included a meeting with the Lebanese Army Chief of Staff, General Fuad Chehab.

OBSERVERS' MISSION

The first group of United Nations observers totalling 10 men have started to carry out their mission along the Syrian-Lebanese border, United Nations assistant Secretary General Andre Cordier told the Press today. —UPI-AFP.

SaloonCrew Refuse To Sign On

BOMBAY, Saturday.

One hundred and eighteen seamen belonging to the saloon crew of the R.M.S. Circassia refused to sign on to protest against the alleged discriminatory treatment given to them as compared to the engine and deck crew in the matter of hours of work, allotment of rations and the like.

The crew alleged harrassment at the hands of the ships officers as a sequel to certain representations made by them to the head office at Glasgow.

On reaching Bombay on June 12, the crew placed their grievances before the Shipping Master requesting him to investigate into the charges.

The crew refused to sign on for the forthcoming voyage of the ship, unless a written assurance was given to them that fair treatment would be meted out to them.

Mill For M. P. State

BHOPAL, June 14.

The M.P. Government had decided to establish cotton spinning mills at Khargone as a Government venture.

The Council of Ministers who took this decision at a meeting at Pachmarhi also decided to appoint an officer on special duty in charge of over all except technical supervision of the project. —UPI.

BELGRADE: United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser is expected to visit Yugoslavia at the beginning of July and a detailed programme of his visit is presently being drawn up.

Good Direction In 'Karigar'

PANCHDEEP CHITRA'S "KARIGAR" — released at Majestic and six other theatres—has received enthusiastic reception from the common people, specially working class, due to its commendable theme.

Based on the original idea of that great Italian masterpiece "BICYOLE THIEF", Karigar depicts the story of a skilled worker and his tools.

Shankar, a carpenter who with all his skill, wanders in vain in search of a job; his wife and son toil to keep the family going.

The neighbours instead of appreciating her efforts, scandalise her and make Shanker feel humiliated, so much so that when she help him to find a job for him, he misunderstands her.

Of course, soon he realises the folly and accepts the job, but the foreman of the factory asks him to bring his tools. As Shanker has no money to buy the tools, he reluctantly sells the "Mangalsutra" to buy them.

When he returns from the first day's work, his tools are lost. Instead of returning home, both father and son search for the lost bag of tools. It takes them to strange places and ultimately lands Shanker in prison, but at the end the writer has restored the honour of Shanker.

★

The picture is quite interesting upto interval, while the remaining half is slightly dull, due to weak screenplay.

The highlight of the film is Ashok and Nirupa's superb performance, brilliant dialogues and good direction by Vasant Joglekar.

Eight songs written by Rajendra Krishna and set to tunes by C. Ramachandra, are pleasing to the ears in the auditorium, but none of them will be a hit.

Om Prakash as the henpecked husband, Lalita Pawar as a dominating and cunning wife, give good support to the film.

Written, directed and produced by Vasant Joglekar. "Karigar" will definitely attract the common people if not the family audience.

—M.V.P.

Novel Theme In 'Sadhna'

THERE are three qualities which every film of distinction possesses—a good story, sensitive treatment, and memorable performances by the stars.

"EK HI RASTA" and "NAYA DAUR", the B. R. Films releases for 1956 and 1957, were both acclaimed for possessing these in an immense measure.

Their "SADHNA" slated for country-wide release in August 1958 is planned by B. R. Films to be in the tradition of its distinguished predecessors.

Based on a screenplay by Pt. Mukhram Sharma, who is known for his original and unique approach to social customs and modes of life, "SADHNA" is a story of one woman—and through her, of Woman: of Woman condemned by society to suffer for the sins to which men force her. It is also the story of faith—faith which alone can redeem all evil.

Vijayantimala, dancing star of the Indian Screen, is completely detyped in the character of Champa—the woman in "SADHNA." Sunil Dutt, Leela Chitnis, Radhakishan and Manmohan Krishna are the others who embellish the picture with their performances.

Tarun Bose who made his debut on the screen in APRADHI KAUN and is at present working for MADHUMATI and SUJATA has been receiving offers from several producers, but he was unable to accept any of them as he was under exclusive contract with Bimal Roy Productions. However, Sri Bimal Roy has now exempted him from this restriction and consequently Tarun Bose is likely to accept the offer of a prominent producer to work in his film.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN has done up his Swiss home to the point where the neighbours refer to the mansion as "Beverly Hills Baroque." . . .

KIM NOVAK describes her dates with RAFAEL TRUJILLO JUNIOR as "good for American-Dominican relations." . . .

JOHN WAYNE wrote a letter to the manager of his hotel in Tokyo where he stayed during the filming of "The Barbarian and the Geisha." He might like to know that the letter is in a glass case in the hotel lobby.

SOPHIA LOREN of the shapely face and torso is startling the press and photographers in Cannes at the Film Festival, wearing high-necked sack Dior dresses. They feel zypped . . .

SHAKILA as she appears in "Hath Kadi."

'Parvarish' Has A Powerful Story

THE MAN who has nothing to boast of but his illustrious ancestors is like a potato—the only good belonging to him is under the ground." We find such potatoes even in this Sputnik age. They roar when they recite the tale of their ancestors' blood. They forget that human blood is just red: it does not show whether one is a Brahmin or a Harijan.

A Chronicle Review

Roopkala Pictures' "Parvarish," produced by Mahipatray Shah, emphasises the role of upbringing in the shaping of a person, defying the status of birth. It gives a jolt to that specimen of humanity who remembers nothing but his birth.

Two babies got mixed up in a maternity home: one belongs to a wealthy Thakur family and the other is the child of a dancing woman. A fire in the maternity hospital caused the mixup. The mother fondly takes over both the kids and they grow up together.

The wealthy father (Thakur Jaswantsingh) thinks that one day the blood in their veins shall speak and then he will be able to find out who is who, while the mother gives 'parvarish' (upkeep) to both the children in an equal measures.

The two brothers love each other to such an extent that there starts a race of sacrifice between them. At the end the blood refuses to give out who is who, and the writer, Sagir Usmani, very wisely makes everyone happy.

★

"Parvarish" has dramatic moments, the kind of drama that draws audiences. The blood theory in this picture is a little high-pitched — so much so that a sensitive picturegoer might scratch his skin and see what colour his blood is!

S. Banerjee's direction keeps the flesh and bones of the story together — with little blood but! Dattaram's music is simple. This story needed powerful and profound background music.

Raj Kapoor, playing the role of the Thakur's son, appears on the screen with a comic dance; and then he dances attendance on his brother (Mahmood). In some of the scenes Raj acts superbly. A smile on his face, a tear in his eye, the Hotel scene where Raj drinks and gets rough is very well done.

Mala Sinha's restraint is worth taking note of. Lalita Pawar once again proves her capacity to act.

Krishnakant and Nazir Hussein show the power of their lungs! Radhakishan as "Mama" delights the audience with his powerful delivery and brilliant expression.

"PARVARISH" OFFERS A POWERFUL STORY WITH RAJ AT THE HELM OF AFFAIRS. IT SHOULD GO WELL WITH THE AUDIENCE. IT COULD HAVE GONE MUCH BETTER IF THE TREATMENT HAD THE TRUE BLOOD OF BOTH HUMAN FLESH AND FILM ART.

—M.V.P.

Around The Studios

Jumbo Love

VIVID scenes of romance between 36 wild male and female elephants were last week shot in jungles near Malampuzha Dam near Palghat in Kerala by director M. V. Raman for Raman Productions' Technicolor film "Jwala."

It took Raman over two days to shoot scenes of the elephants' love-making.

Raman said that an army of mahouts were of considerable help in shooting this extraordinary scene.

Another thrilling sequence shot was of an elephant hunt. Here, Sunil Dutt, the leading man of the film rescues a wild elephant from the captivity of Pran, the villain, and falls in love with Madhubala, the leading lady.

M. V. Raman, who has canned 10 reels of the film, will, take his unit to Hong Kong to shoot two dance sequences by a team of Chinese acrobatic dancers. Those who will go with him include Sunil Dutt, Pran, Vijaylaxmi and Ulhas.

Kamala Laxman, Asha Parekh, David Jagirdar and Raj Mehra are other important members of the cast.

Film On Films

DIRECTOR Guru Dutt will shortly leave Bombay for Madras to shoot some important sequences for Guru Dutt Productions' latest film "Kaghaz-ke-Phool."

The film, in which Guru Dutt is playing the leading man, deals with the life of a movie director who refuses to compromise his life to the whims of his rich wife and father-in-law, both of whom hate the film industry.

Shashikala is playing the role of Guru Dutt's rich wife.

Waheeda Rehman is playing the role of a poor girl who crashed into big stardom.

Johnny Walker is cast in the role of Guru Dutt's chauffeur who shows great fidelity to his master. Johnny later helps Guru Dutt when he is in financial difficulties.

S. D. Burman will compose the music of the film, while Kaifi Azmi is writing the lyrics.

Toy-Seller

"KALA TOPI LAAL ROOMAL" will be the next musical romance to be made by Devi Sharma, maker of "Taxi Stand."

Shakila and Chandra Shekhar will be teamed in the leading roles in this film, which will be directed by Harish Tara.

Shakila will play the role of a street toy-seller and Chandra Shekhar will act the part of a street urchin who fetches taxi cabs for the city gentry.

Kum Kum, who will have another major role in the picture, will also play a toy-seller.

Ardhangini

MEENA KUMARI, one of our leading stars, has been signed by Mars and Movies, founded by Amiya Chakrabarty, to play the lead in their next picture scheduled to go on sets soon.

Meena will play the title role in a domestic social drama entitled 'Ardhangini' (The Better Half).

Rickshawala

KALADARPAN'S RICKSHAWALA, produced jointly by K. C. Varma and directed by Shanker Mehta, went into regular shooting at the Famous Cine Studios, Mahalakshmi, last week, after the 'muhurat' on the 27th May.

Producer-director Shakti Samanta switched on the camera for the initial shot. Anita Guha, who has been cast in the feminine lead, appeared for this shot, which was applauded by the large gathering.

RICKSHAWALA features Johnny Walker, Anita Guha, Minoo Mumtaz, Kuldeep Kaur, Jagdev, Ramlal, and I. S. Johar.

Johnny Walker has been cast in the unusual role of a rickshaw puller, whilst I. S. Johar also has a featured role as the money-lending owner of a fleet of rickshaws.

Music for the film is being composed by M. Datta. Director Shanker Mehta will be completing a six-day schedule on this first set.

ERROL FLYNN is now sole owner of his half-filmed "William Tell" production, and plans to finish shooting that apple in Europe, later this year ...

Dazzling

"A DANCE number that will strike fire in young hearts" would be the apt description of a dazzling dance sequence which was picturised with Kanchanmala in the lead, for Basant's mammoth mythological "MAYA BAZAAR."

Based on a golden chapter from Mahabharata, "MAYA BAZAAR" brings to the screen the glory of the days of yore in their true colour and spirit.

The subject gives full scope to director Babubhai Mistry for trick photography, the art which he has mastered.

Produced on a lavish scale by Homi Wadia, "MAYA BAZAAR" has music by Chitragupta.

Make-up expert for "The Nun's Story" is HELENA RUBINSTEIN, who is usually concerned with the putting on of cosmetics, not taking them off...

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DE GAULLE'S CHANCE

THE importance of Charles de Gaulle as an "avatar" or saviour has never been more pronounced than in his pompous statement "I am France. I am the State. I am the Government. I am the independence and sovereignty of France".

This reconstructed "Trimurti" out of the ashes of Louis XIV, Hitler and Mussolini parading as the 'chosen man' and speaking the language of dictatorial fire would have become a laughing stock in this age of democracy, but for the crisis of mind and spirit that has paralysed France and made her abdicate her thinking to one man.

The paradox that France is today is strangely reminiscent of the words of Charles Dickens in his 'Tale Of Two Cities' wherein he says, "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times; it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness; it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity; it was the season of light, it was the season of darkness; it was the spring of hope and it was the winter of despair".

★

DE GAULLE'S one-man mission of turning the tide of history is more a mirage than miracle, and if he fails in steering France out of the deepening crisis to a new era of peace with enhanced prestige, he will have thrown her back to pre-Louis period.

As Premier, taking Algeria for his portfolio, he declared that "Algeria is French today and for ever" and this slogan, beloved of the colonialists and colons, is bound to prove his Waterloo more than "annus mirabilis," as it smacks of hidebound imperialism and will only infurate Algerian freedom-fighters.

The memories of the ruthless war, with rebels mutilating the Frenchmen to death and the French paratroopers torturing the captives by inserting electrodes and passing electric current, are too bitter to be erased by mere slogans.

★

ALGERIANS will not be enthused over de Gaulle's offer of full French citizenship rights, though it marks a step forward, as it does not insist on cease-fire by the rebels before parleys on future status of Algeria insisted upon by previous regimes.

The new plan, though couched in de Gaulle's grandiose phraseology only gives the Algerians the right of voting on equal terms with Frenchman in the referendum on the constitutional reforms.

The Algerian Liberation Front has crossed the Rubicon and after the Tangier stand for parallel Government, Algerians are in no mood to accept any plan which does not give them the right of self-determination.

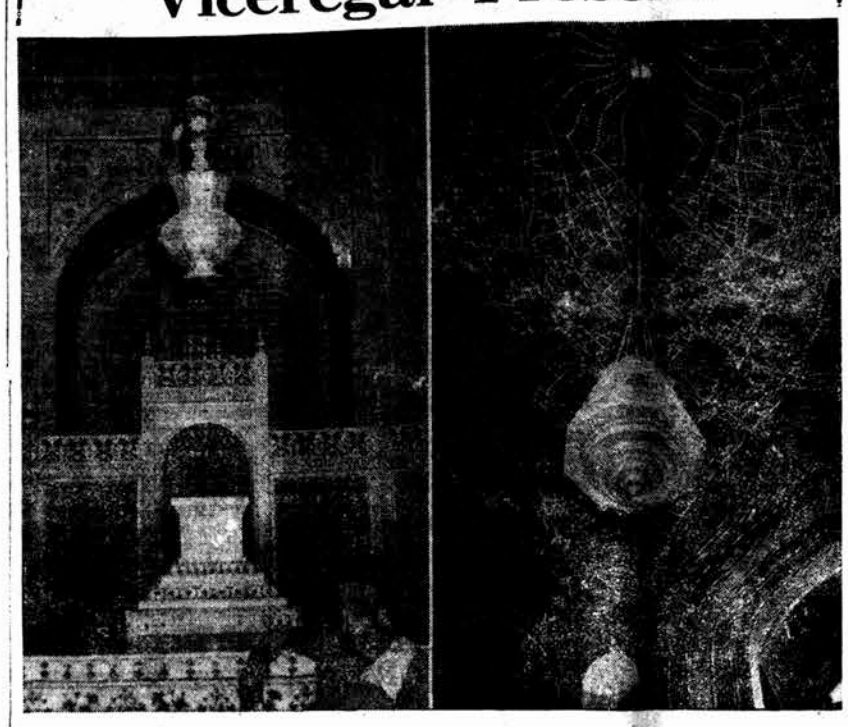
★

EVEN the Tunisian President, Habib Bourguiba, whom de Gaulle proposes to use as emissary for the Algerian settlement, speaks in terms of liberation of Algeria, withdrawal of French troops from Tunisia and Morocco and the unity of the great Arab Maghres of Africa.

In context of this march of the Pan-Arab world, the proposed integration of Algeria with France will be an anathema to Algerians, even as France rejected Churchill's offer of Anglo-French Federation as she lay prostrate under the heel of Hitler.

De Gaulle cannot do better than follow the example of Attlee, quit Algeria and thus create an atmosphere of concord and goodwill for the voluntary association of Algeria with the French Republic on honourable terms.

Viceregal Present



Left: The Cairo lamp presented by Lord Curzon hanging over the cenotaph of Empress Mumtaj Mahal. Right: The Persian lamp at the entrance of the Taj Mahal.

Sarkar Gave History A New Dimension

THE death of Acharya Jadunath Sarkar has caused a void in the world of historians. He gave a new dimension to history by broadening the frontiers of research.

By Mahesh Das Mundhra

He was born on December 10, 1870. After the completion of his studies at the Raishahi College and the Presidency College (Calcutta), he started his brilliant career of teaching as a Professor of History.

He worked in this capacity at different colleges and universities.

This brilliant scholar of our country was a historian of international repute.

In 1901 he brought out his first important work entitled "India of Auranzib: Topography, Statistics, and Roads."

And, then by 1924 we find that the acorn grew into an oak in the form of "The History of Auranzib," a work that runs into five volumes.

The scientific foundation of the Indian historiography was laid with this publication.

Pioneer

It would be no exaggeration to call Acharya Sarkar the Columbus of the history of the Mughals in India.

We are wonderstruck when we think that he had to collect the vast material, practically the whole of the primary sources from the archives, museums, and libraries of Europe, Asia, and India for writing this book.

As regards the accumulation of the vast material he can be compared only to two persons, one of them being Niccolai Niccoli of Italy and the other being Ranke of Germany.

Our head bows with respect when we visualise his labour in handling and digesting hundreds of thousands of documents that lay buried and forgotten in the dark chambers of the private houses and the record rooms.

THIS WAS THE FIRST OCCASION WHEN AN INDIAN HISTORIAN HAD DONE FULL JUSTICE TO THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF MATERIAL CONNECTED WITH HIS SUBJECT.

The tribute paid by Gooch to the German historian Ranke is very much apt for this giant Indian historian as well: "When he began to write, historians of high repute believed memoirs and chronicles to be the best authorities. When he laid down his pen, every scholar with a repute to make or to lose had learned to content himself with nothing less than the papers and correspondence of the actors themselves and those in immediate contact with events they describe."

While portraying the character of the historical figures many writers are led away by emotions and prejudices.

On Mommsen's idealisation of Caesar, Strauss remarked, "An historian may blame, but not scold; praise, but not lose his balance."

Here it may be rightly added that Acharya Sarkar interpreted the facts as he found them without allowing any prejudice to influence the discussion of the subject or warp the conclusion.

His opinion on Aurangzib's character is fully balanced.

Balanced

While working on Aurangzib, Acharya Sarkar had to concentrate on the history of the Marathas in general and Shivaji in particular.

Upto that time Grant Duff's book, published in 1826, was the unquestioned authority on the history of the Marathas.

Acharya Sarkar was well-acquainted with the blunders of his predecessor.

In order to avoid the repetition of those mistakes, he began to study the contemporary records of the European factories and collected his information from the following three sources which were unknown to Duff:

1. Contemporary French and Portuguese manuscripts (from Paris and Goa);
2. Jedhe Sakhavali, Sabhasad Bukhar, etc., Marathi chronicles; and
3. Alamgir nama, the Akhbarat (the daily news reports), personal memoirs of Bhimsen, correspondence of Jaisingh, etc., which are written in Persian.

Duff had based himself mainly on the accounts of the travellers and the history of Khafi Khan.

Acharya Sarkar cared little for these.

Thus, having acquired this vast additional information he completed his works entitled "Shivaji and His Times" and "The House of Shivaji."

Thanks to his painstaking work, the Marathas came to know the true history of a particular period in their glorious annals.

Principles

Acharya Sarkar has striven to realise the ideal expressed in the words of Goethe: "The historian's duty is to separate the true from the false, the certain from the uncertain, and the doubtful from that which cannot be accepted....Every investigator must before all things look upon nimself as one who is summoned to serve on jury. He has only to consider how far the statement of the case is complete and clearly set forth by the evidence. Then he draws his conclusion and gives him vote. whether it be that his opinion coincides with that of the foreman or not."

The application of these principles necessarily involves the wholesale rejection of mere legends.

Acharya Sarkar rejected all the legends connected with the house of Shivaji and revealed the true facts with multiplicity of proofs.

For this he had to face the harsh words and rebukes of the chauvinstic writers.

But to a true historian devoted to finding the facts this kind of vulgar criticism matters little.

Even after having grey hairs the restless historian did not retire from the field of research.

After labourious investigations he brought out his magnum opus "The Fall of the Mughal Empire" (in 4 vols.) between the years 1932 and 1950.

Before its publication Elliot and Dowson were the monarchs of all that could be surveyed in that period of the history of the people of India.

For writing this book he had to collect the vast material that remained scattered in different languages, viz., Persian, Marathi, English, French, Rajasthani, Punjabi and Sanskrit.

"Poona Residency Correspondence" (vols. I, VIII, and XV, etc.), "Ain-i-Akbari" (vols. II and III), "History of Bengal" (vol. II, Dacca University), etc., are some of his other valuable contributions to the promotion of the study of history.

Full of honours, he died on May 19, 1958 in his 88th year.

He will remain a constant source of inspiration to the investigators for centuries to come.

CURZON'S GIFT OF LAMP TO TAJ MAHAL.

TWO hundred years of British rule in India saw many famous Englishmen coming to this country to carry the 'white man's burden'.

By K. R. N. Swamy

They ranged from the ardent cattle-lover Lord Linlithgow to Lord Minto, who once during a mood of parsimony, decided to demolish the Taj Mahal and sell the marble.

Fortunately for the world, the contractors advised him that the cost of demolishing the Taj Mahal would be more than the sale value of the marble, and the mausoleum escaped destruction.

Among such a galaxy, the name of Lord Curzon stands out prominent. Even now, nearly five decades after he left the shores of India, he remains a highly controversial figure.

But one thing is certain, the lovers of Indian architecture owe a debt of gratitude to this Viceroy, who did more to preserve these heritages from ravages of time, than any other occupant of that august post.

NO PARALLEL

When he arrived in India, the total amount spent per annum on the preservation of the ancient monuments was £7,000.

In 1904, after Lord Curzon's stewardship of India it rose to £37,000 and in the city of Agra itself more than £50,000 were spent during his Viceroyalty.

Of all the Indian archaeological marvels, he had a great regard for the Taj Mahal, and he spared no effort to ensure that the mausoleum remained always in its pristine glory.

"The Taj is incomparable," he wrote to St. John Broderick, when describing his feelings on seeing it for the first time, "designed like a palace and finished like a jewel, a snow-white emanation, starting from a bed of cypresses and backed by a turquoise sky, pure perfect and unutterably lovely.

"ONE FEELS THE SAME SENSATION AS IN GAZING AT A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN, ONE WHO HAS THAT MIXTURE OF LOVELINESS AND SADNESS, WHICH IS ESSENTIAL TO HIGHEST BEAUTY."

During one of his many visits to Agra, he made a catalogue of the items that had been removed from the Taj Mahal, in the decades of political unrest, that followed the fall of the Mughal Empire.

Of them all, the item, whose disappearance, he regretted most, was that of a gold chandelier, that used to hang above the cenotaph of the Lady of the Taj, Empress Mumtaz Mahal.

This chandelier had been removed by the Jats, during their occupation of Agra in the 17th century and Lord Curzon decided to present one lamp to the Taj Mahal as his gift.

'A priest at the altar of Beauty' as he called himself, Lord Curzon decided that he would himself select and present a hanging lamp worthy of the building and in 1905, he sought the assistance of Lord Cromer, the British Ambassador to Egypt.

"I want to give a beautiful silver hanging lamp of Saracenic design to be hung above the cenotaphs of Shah Jahan and his Queen in the upper mausoleum of the Taj," he wrote to the envoy and continued, "I have been trying for years to get the people here to give me a design, but have failed. I turn therefore to Cairo, where my recollection is that very beautiful lamps still hang in the Arab mosques."

SARACENIC

For six months, he carried on a correspondence with Lord Cromer and other authorities in Egypt and failing to obtain what he wanted by this means, he decided to visit Cairo on his way home in order to see the matter himself.

This, he did at the end of the following November, and there now hangs from the centre dome of the building, the beautiful lamp, which he was at last successful in securing.

The model Lord Curzon sought was hard to find.

As a result of the enquiries he made in Cairo, his decision was finally cast in favour of a lamp, which was known to have hung in the mosque of Sultan Beybars II.

The lamp itself had vanished and neither in the museums of Cairo, Paris or London could the original be found.

It had probably passed into some private collection, where it was lost to the generality of mankind.

Fortunately its features down to the minutest details were well known and having come to this decision, Lord Curzon sought the advice of two expert counsellors, Herz Bey, the Director of the Arab Museum at Cairo and Mr. E Richmond of the Egyptian Public Works Department, as to the best means of giving effect to it.

IN BRONZE

It appeared that there were only two men in Egypt, who were considered capable of carrying out a work of so much delicacy.

Finally the choice fell upon Todros Badir, who at the end of two years of labour, produced a lamp in bronze, inlaid throughout with silver and gold, such as had not been seen since the period of the original many centuries before.

It was typical of Lord Curzon's minute attention to detail that during this time he should have caused the inscription with which he desired to commemorate this gift, "Presented to the Tomb of Mumtaj Mahal, by Lord Curzon Viceroy of India in 1905" to be translated into Persian, converted by a calligrapher in Agra into one of the scripts employed on the tombs of Shah Jahan and his queen, had it returned to Cairo to such revision as may be necessary to bring it into harmony with the style of the lamp and finally cut into a belt of pierced metal round its circumference.

It was rather unfortunate that Lord Curzon was unable to be present at the formal presentation of the lamp to the mausoleum, for the scene, on the occasion of its installation by Sir John Hewett, Lieutenant-Governor of United Provinces and a former colleague of Lord Curzon, was one, which would have made a powerful appeal to Lord Curzon's ingrained sense of romance.

A CROWD ESTIMATED IN THOUSANDS WAS PRESENT IN 1909 TO WITNESS THE CEREMONY AND THE PRESIDENT OF ANJUMAN ISLAMIA FERVENTLY THANKED THE VICEROY FOR HIS MUNIFICENT GIFT.

"The Taj Mahal is for us, the perfection of Muslim architecture and the embodiment of all that was best in the lives and thoughts of the Moguls" the President of Anjuman Islamia said. "It is with feelings of intense gratification that we have watched this cherished mausoleum rescued from neglect and decay, that we have seen the tomb, the mosque and many other structures grouped around it all, tenderly and reverently repaired, the gardens once more assuming their ancient charm and the arcaded court and approaches restored to their former majesty.

"As it hangs above the graves of Mumtaj Mahal and Shah Jahan, it revived in spirit, if not in precise detail, a ceremony performed in old days, that of lighting up the tomb once a year at the anniversary of the Emperor's death. The gift could not therefore appeal more strongly to our sentiment and imagination, for this pious usage of honouring the Imperial Dead had disappeared perforce with the passing of the Mogul powers and the spoilation of the building at the hands of the invaders."

LAST TRIBUTE

Lord Curzon himself echoed these sentiments in his letter to the Governor. "In asking you to see its final installation" he remarked, "I would beg that it may be carefully guarded by the custodians of the shrine and may hang there as my last tribute of respect to the glories of Agra, which float like a vision of eternal beauty in my memory and to the grave and potent religion, which is professed by so many millions of our fellow subjects in India."

As such today the famous lamp estimated to be worth ten thousand rupees, hangs over the cenotaph of the Empress Mumtaj Mahal

Years of exposure to weather have tarnished the lamp and it is a pity that it is not kept well-polished. But for ages to come, it will hang there as the tribute of a British Viceroy to an Indian Empress.

Strange Beliefs Abound In Asian Countries

By Marvin L. Stone

TOKYO.

A WORD to the superstitious. Better not come ito Asia. The strange beliefs of the Orient might give you the willies.

If you're coming anyway then watch what you eat in Saigon.

That's where Vietnamese girls believe if they slyly mix fingernail cuttings with the food they wilt win and hold your love forever.

If a comb breaks while you're dressing your hair in Bangkok, Siamese insist you're in for many years of bad luck.

If you see a girl singing over a stove in Manila, you can bet she's unwittingly inviting marriage to a very old man.

★

If a fellow in Seoul eats the wingtip of a chicken, it's because he is sure it will help him find a second wife.

If Chinese children walk around with sulphur all over their faces on the fifth day of the fifth moon, it's because their parents are delivering a knockout blow to the devil.

If you see a gent in Tokyo driving a nail into a footprint, he's convinced it will bring back luck to the fellow who left it.

Asians entertain many strange superstitions not confined to the uneducated or ignorant.

The wealthy and erudite are by no means free in many countries from slavery to the "supernatural."

★

In Thailand, major cabinet decisions are never taken unless the stars are just right.

The last Prime Minister to abdicate did so, he later told intimates, because the heavens — as well as an opposing junta — were against him.

Vietnamese have 1,464 almanacs filled with superstitions that are almost 2,000 years old.

They are inherited from a degenerate form of Taoism and would make the life of a superstitious Westerner a nightmare.

The Chinese have their own, the Japanese a different set, Fillipinos and Koreans still more. In all these countries police are plagued by citizens who destroy footprints, take their lives because mediums advise it or take justice into their own hands because of mysterious beliefs.

★

Children are probably the subject of more superstitions than any other group.

There are plenty of guideposts and, if she wanted to cover herself thoroughly, here's how a composite Asian mother would go about it:

Instruct a son to bend down and look backward between his legs. This will first of all insure that mother will have another child.

Once pregnant, she boils and shells a dozen eggs, puts them in a cone-shaped pile and sfains the top one red. She eats it to provide for an easy childbirth.

If she wants twins, in the Philippines she will eat twin bananas. In Korea it takes twin chestnuts.

She will never look out a window during full moon, for fear of seeing a hoot owl, which is a very bad omen indeed.

In some countries, she will not travel on the third or seventh days of the month and if she sees a bird falling from a tree she will return home at once.

A child born in the southern Philippines is not allowed to play before a mirror, lest it should develop into a clumsy and fat cry-baby.

And few Asian mothers will ever say their children are beautiful out of fear that "evil spirits" will be jealous and take them away.

Since evil spirits prefer boys, male children in South-East Asia are dressed as girls until they are five.

And girls are called by most unflattering names by their parents to deceive the ever-present spirits.

This is just a starter. It's not until the boys and girls grow up that the superstitions really pile up.

"Gosh! You certainly go to a lot of trouble over a soar throat, doctor!"

'Green Ghosts Of The Jungle'

By Thomas R. Henry

BALBOA, Canal Zone.

THE art of jungle fighting, largely developed in the Pacific campaigns of the last World War, is being kept alive here in a small area of dense tropical forest, swift streams and precipitous cliffs on the Atlantic side of the isthmus.

Soldiers are being trained to conquer such a dense, overgrown area in any part of the world and, in turn, utilise it against the enemy.

This centre is operated by the 1st Battle Group, 20th Infantry, known since the Spanish-American War as the "Green Ghosts of the Jungle."

To win a Jungle Expert badge, a soldier must have worked his way through seemingly impassable tangles of fallen trees and vines, teetered precipitously on rope bridges hastily thrown across roaring streams.

Perhaps most important of all, he has become proficient in jungle living and familiar with plants and plant foods, snakes and other jungle animals.

He must have shown skill in land navigation, river fording, ambush, evading capture, and escaping.

★

Only three roadways traverse the training area.

A close-woven net of trees and tangled vines stretches across a patchwork of rivers, bogs and steep slopes.

Reptiles and insects are abundant everywhere.

As the Army's instruction sheet says:

"There are no non-combatants in the jungle. A man must expect to fight in any part of the area and in any direction."

The instruction is progressive. From individual training, it moves through training for the squad and platoon, emphasising reconnaissance and combat patrolling.

It then moves to the level of the entire company

The centre conducts training both for units stationed in Panama and special cycles of training for units from the United States.

★

It has been the scene for several simulated-war operations.

Thus a complete battalion of airborne infantry has gone through the complete training period.

The area happens to be that in which the first notable jungle warfare was carried on by Sir Henry Morgan, the English buccaneer, and his pirates in their attacks against old Panama now in ruins, and Fort San Lorenzo.

Some of Mogan's tactics are being repeated, but with the aid of all modern communications devices.

Among the Army units which have undergone jungle training here was part of the famous "Merrill's Marauders" of the Burma campaign in World War II.

Necessity for thorough knowledge of this type of terrain was amply demonstrated in Pacific campaigns of that war.

The course consists of traversing trails, streams and beaches, spotted along the way with individual problems.

These consist of engaging an enemy soldier in hand-to-hand combat, negotiating unexpected cliffs and firing at or bayoneting opportune targets.

Stealth, camouflage, hours of darkness and the normal noises of battle can be used to great advantage.

IN OTHER WORDS, IT IS EMPHASISED THE JUNGLE MUST BE MADE A FRIEND RATHER THAN A FOE.

Sixth Sense Probe Confirms Truth Of Psychic Visions

DURHAM, N. C. AT the time of World War II's end, a woman in Florida awakened one night sobbing uncontrollably because she had seen her soldier son die in a burning airplane.

Her husband tried to convince her that her dream was just a foolish nightmare, and reminded her that the war was over and their boy was not even in the air force.

When she refused to be comforted, he called in the family doctor who talked to her quietly and gave her a sedative.

The next day a cheerful letter from their son arrived, and the woman regained control of herself.

Five nights later, however, she dreamed the same dream again, and this time a sedative would not calm her.

Believing her hysteria completely irrational, the doctor had her admitted for examination to the psychiatric division of phenomena.

Confirmed

The day after her second nightmare, a telegram came.

HER SON, STATIONED IN THE FAR EAST, HAD BEEN SENT HOME ON AN AIRPLANE WHICH HAD CAUGHT FIRE AND GONE DOWN ON THE NIGHT OF HIS MOTHER'S FIRST EXPERIENCE.

This clairvoyant dream, and thousands of other case histories of psychic experiences, have been collected by a noted husband-and-wife team of scientists, Drs. J. B. Rhine and Louis E. Rhine of Duke university who, in their researches to establish a new world of the mind, have begun the first documentation of various types of supernatural phenonema.

In their compilation of cases, the Rhines have discovered that 75 per cent. of experiences are reported by women, and they conclude from this fact that women, though probably not born with more "intuition" than men, are less likely to reject its functioning.

"Women are less inhibited about describing these experiences," Dr. Joseph Rhine explains, "and they appear to be less likely to obscure the picture with excuses and rationalisations."

His wife, who has made a special study of phenomena reported by women, finds them particularly receptive to "news" of a loved one in far-off places, and of events like pregnancy, birth, sickness and death.

Death Notice

But a clairvoyant dream such as the one described appears relatively simple when contrasted with the kind of experience that has been reported involving the future.

An illustration of this latter type of physic phenomena taken from Mrs. Rhine's files happened to an Ohio woman.

She was commenting to a friend about the death notice of a friend from a heart attack when the other woman expressed shock and incredulity.

This led to a search of the newspapers, but no announcement of the death could be found.

THE NEXT DAY, HOWEVER, THE PERSON THEY HAD BEEN DISCUSSING DID HAVE A HEART ATTACK, AND THE PAPER THE FOLLOWING DAY DID CONTAIN THE NOTICE WHICH THE WOMAN HAD FANCIED SHE HAD SEEN ON THE EARLIER DAY.

These two examples of psychic experiences, taken from more than 4,000 case histories assembled by the Rhines and authenticated by as much fact as possible, have one characteristic in common: they are unexplainable if standard textbook ideas about the world and man are correct.

To prove whether or not extrasensory perception is a world beyond physics, the pioneering Rhines charted a field of laboratory research with controlled experiments to bring this mass of phenonema into perspective.

Weird Effects

The Rhines claim almost everyone is familiar to some degree with psychic occurrences but few have a psychic experience.

Those who do may have only one in a lifetime; others may have a great many.

But all the experiences are spontaneous and not under the control of the person concerned.

They are likely to slip up on the individual when off guard, as in a dream, or when relaxed during waking hours.

Chronicles of such strange phononema have been retold through the ages, and have even furnished the themes for such famous stories as Du Maurier's Peter Ibbetson and Kipling's Brushwood Boy.

But though various kinds of fortune-telling and occult counselling have abounded in every culture, it has taken the Rhines to subject these spontaneous flashes of clairvoyant perception to experimental investigation. As scientists, this husband-and-wife team are at pains to point out that their collection of psychic experiences are not conclusions reached in the laboratory—they only serve to raise the questions.

To see whether these abilities suggested by the psychic experiences can be reliably demonstrated the Rhines and other researchers designed a series of tests and conducted them under controlled conditions.

The results, at first challenged, are gradually becoming accepted by the scientific world.

These card-guessing tests have produced some weird effects such as telepathic and clairvoyant precognition.

Simple Test

The simplest type of test is clairvoyance.

In this, the problem is for the subject to identify the order of cards in a pack.

The experimenter keeps the cards completely hidden from the view of the person taking the test and does not look at them himself.

As the experimenter removes the cards, one by one, the subject attempts to identify them entirely by extrasensory perception.

The record is then taken, the degree of correctness counted, and due allowance made for the number expected to be right by mathematical calculation.

A telepathy test is somewhat different.

IN IT, A PERSON ACTING AS SENDER MERELY THINKS OF SYMBOLS IN A RANDOM SEQUENCE AND A RECEIVER SIMULTANEOUSLY TRIES TO CALL THESE SYMBOLS IN CORRECT ORDER.

Experiments conducted on these general lines in Duke's parapsychology laboratory over the years have produced evidence of ESP — extra sensory perception—or the sixth sense as it is often loosely termed.

ESP is undoubtedly the explanation of results which are well above 20 per cent over the chance average.

No difference in scoring was noted among men and women taking the laboratory tests in a group average.

But women have a three to one ratio in reporting spontaneous cases.

Reasons given by the Rhines for this great disparity is that men are more hesitant to discuss a psychic experience and also show a tendency to scoff at such occurrences.

Psychic Study

This is doubtless due partly to the fact, the Rhines claim, that men are more involved in professional life, and the rationale of professional life is not favourable to the recognition of psychic phenonema.

Dr. Rhine has lectured in Britain before the Royal Society of Medicine as well as at Oxford and Cambridge universities, and he has broadcast over the BBC's famed Third Programme.

In the U. S., one of his books, "New Frontiers of the Mind," became a 1937 book club nonfiction selection, and even helped attract some needed funds to keep up the laboratory work at the university.

"We met in our late teens when my family moved on to father's farm in Ohio," Dr. Rhine says. "We went to the same school and college and after World War I were married and went to the University of Chicago for graduate study in biology."

It was there in facing the materialistic philosophy of the biological laboratory that they acquired their first genuine curiosity about psychic experiences.

Conan Doyle

An admired science teacher at the university told one day of a strange occurrence which fired the curiosity of the Rhines, and a lecture on spiritualism by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was to transform that curiosity into systematic study.

"I went," Dr. Rhine says, "with many reservations, almost to scoff, and came away with the same reservations. But in spite of my doubts I carried away an impression that I still retain of what his belief had done to Sir Arthur. It had made him supremely happy. And clearly, if there was a measure of truth in what he believed, it would be of transcendental importance."

Thereupon, Rhine and his wife embarked on methodical reading in the psychic field, being particularly attracted by two works by Professor William McDougall of Harvard University, "Body and Mind," and "Research as a University Study."

Resolving to study under McDougall the, Rhines arrived in Cambridge, Mass., in the summer of 1926, to find the professor about to start on a round-the-world trip.

They remained at Harvard for a year, and when at the end of the tour, McDougall, a Briton, accepted the chair of psychology at Duke University, the Rhines joined him as research fellows.

"I still regard McDougall as the greatest man I have ever met," Dr. Rhine says, speaking of his former teacher and colleague. Together they founded the now celebrated parapsychology laboratory.

Dr. Rhine withdrew from active teaching in psychology and became director of the laboratory, and his wife one of his associates and an invaluable researcher.

Even as a mother of three girls and one son, she has provided the laboratory with material on the special "psychic affinity" mothers often have with their youngsters.

She herself kept a journal in which she recorded a stream of evidently telepathic experiences between herself and her children. It ended abruptly when the children began going to school.

'God's Way'

Others of Mrs. Rhine's case histories of psychic phenonema are what might be called two-way telapathy experiences and many of these involve two people in love, or a mother and son.

One of these occurred to a young woman who dreamed one night that her fiance stationed with the U. S. army in Italy during World War II returned home to Durham, N. C. in good health but with his hair completely white.

The dream puzzled her and she told her mother about it. Her mother persuaded the girl to write to her beau.

A short time later she received a reply: "I have been trying for a month to think how I could bring myself to tell you of this thing that has happened to me.

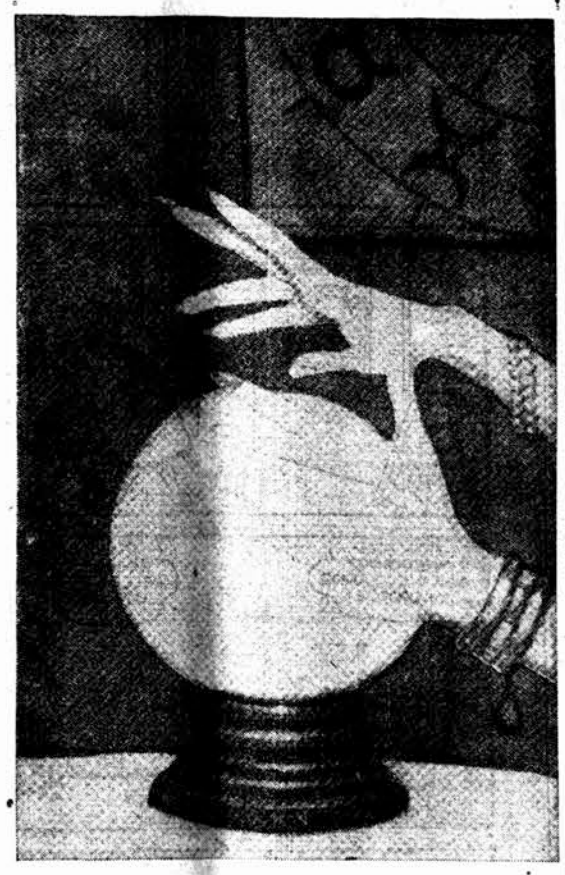
"MY HAIR HAS TURNED WHITE. I COULDN'T TELL YOU. THIS MUST HAVE BEEN GOD'S WAY OF BREAKING THE NEWS TO YOU."

As well as in reporting psychic experiences, the Rhines have observed over the years that a far greater percentage of women is interested in psychic research than are men.

By Angela Burke

A nightmare about a plane crash, a knowledge of tomorrow's death — these are only two of the case histories studied by a husband-and-wife team doing pioneer work on the "sixth sense".

IT'S INTUITION



Various kinds of fortune-telling and occult counselling have abounded in every culture, but it has taken Dr. J. B. Rhine and his wife to subject these flashes of clairvoyant perception to experimental investigation. They've produced evidence of a "sixth sense," especially in women.

AKADAMI GIVES RIGHT LEAD

Indian art enjoyed, some years ago, a privileged position because it was the sole objective of revival.

Then it received a set-back. When it was made to yield ground to modernism of the West which was proclaimed to be universal development destined to supercede every tradition. The conflict was, thus, precipitated and Indian art was put to a great disadvantage.

Following the initiation of revival, Indian art and the realistic art of the West came to stand side by side as independent schools.

Since assimiliation, fusion or synthesis was not advocated, each had retained its identity and progressed as a tradition by itself; and both were shown together in exhibitions in separate compartments. The individuality of Indian art was, thereby, duly stressed.

NEW TRENDS

Then came modernism of the West with the aggressive tendency of a superior creed. It was presented in terms like the progressive or modern trends and latest development.

The credulous among the younger generation of artists were converted to it..

They formed the bad habit of superciliously sneering at the tradition of their own land, while pledging allegiance to the tradition of others.

Indian art was, till then, left undisturbed in the hands of its sincere adherents although it was being insidiously relegated to an inferior position.

But in order to give undue prominence to the so-called modern trends and to show Indian art at disadvantage in comparison to it, the plan of exhibitions was changed.

PAINTINGS WERE ARRANGED ON THE BASIS OF MEDIA.

And consequently those conforming to the indigenous tradition were made to toe the line with water colours (mostly landscapes) of the Western school.

The view propagated, in support of the change was that there could be no classification of art in India acccording to schools or styles. This was fallacious and misleading.

SYNTHESIS

The movement did not stop at this stage. Synthesis, the conception of which, it appears was not clear even to its protagonists was set as an ideal, and paintings in the mannerisms of Western modernists were acclaimed as examples of progressive Indian art.

THE "SYNTHESIS" TURNED OUT TO BE A PATCH-WORK AND WAS DEMANDED FROM THE VERY START AS SUCH BY THOSE WHO COULD NOT BE DECEIVED BY IT.

Now it is admitted that the result of the so-called synthesis has been mostly patch-work and imitation.

This shows that wisdom has, after all, dawned upon some of the high-priests of the movement of Indian modernism.

'The plan of exhibitions according to which awards were made, irrespective of the styles or school, was accepted by several institutions, including the Lalit Kala Akadami; but now the Akadami has given the right lead to other institutions by renouncing such an illogical plan.

The Executive Body of the Akadami has decided that the exhibits in the National Exhibition should be divided into three categories—modern, academic (realistic) and oriental and that three prizes should be attached to each category.

DISTINCTIVE

Indian art is a distinctive type resting on the fundamentals which are peculiar to it.

It should, therefore, be indicated as Indian and not by the general and vague term "oriental."

Any way, so far as the National Exhibition is concerned, Indian art will be disentangled from the heterogenous mass of exhibits and displayed in a section of its own.

However the fact remains that Indian art, though allotted a section of its own, continues to be equated with other schools.

No special measure of patronage is provided for it. The stimulus, which Indian art demands for its growth, will be one third in proportion and not in full strength.

In the conditions of independence, the art of the soil should receive maximum benefit under the scheme of state patronage to art.

This is quite reasonable and also desirable.

Preferential treatment should be considered as the legitimate claim of Indian art which must be conceded to it.

If revival is taken in the sense of revitalisation, it is primarily needed by the traditional art whose normal growth was impeded under foreign rule.

DRAMA FESTIVAL

REVITALISATION of the stage and drama has actively engaged the attention of the Government of Bombay. Exemption from the entertainment duty marks the most liberal measure of encouragement offered by the Government to drama.

This year the State Drama Festival promises to be more interesting as it will be held under the revised plan and in the atmosphere of enthusiasm on the part of the people and artistes.

The regional centres will be changed and also increased, and the venue of the finals will be shifted from Bombay to other towns.

The revised plan will be conducive to intensification of the people's interest in drama. The Government of Bombay has also a scheme for offering help for construction of theatres. It is, thus, anxious to provide all the facilities which are required for the revival of the stage.

RADIO PLAY

OUT of over 300 entries, 24 plays in different languages were selected for awards in the Second Radio Play Competition, 1957.

A few languages made a poor show, and among them were Kashmiri, Marathi and Punjabi.

It is difficult to understand why Marathi which is so rich in drama and stage tradition should have failed to come to the forefront.

When Marathi scores creditably in regular performances, it should not have lagged behind in the competition.

The case of Gujarati is not less deplorable.

Gujarati has secured only the smallest the third prize.

It is surprising for Gujarati to stand so low in the competition when several writers have, of late, appeared on the surface proclaiming themselves as dramatists.

Perhaps propaganda and not competition, which is the real forum, is considered by such writers as the better means to seek public recognition.

★

THE craze for cinema has become a social disease in India. Film stars are considered as the greatest among artists. No means are spared to glorify them. The glamour attached to them has militated against correct appraisal of work done by artists in other fields of art.

The Spring Festival in Kashmir should have been an occasion for demonstration of the folk art forms peculiar to Kashmir, but the scene was dominated by film stars. The cricket match, which is mockery of cricket, had attracted such a huge crowd that the police had to resort to a mild lathi charge.

Art Notes By D. G. Vyas

This is a portrait of Mrs. Lohomani De Shira, 80-year-old Garo woman of Dilma village. Mrs. De Shira is the founder of and the moving spirit behind the Women's Industrial Co-operative Society which is playing a significant role in the promotion of traditional cottage crafts like weaving in this region.

Wife Of 'King Of Riviera' Has Problem With Son

THE MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOMAN WITH SMILING EYES SAID, "I REMEMBER THE DAY WHEN DAD STARTED JUAN-LES-PINS — IT WAS A FISHING VILLAGE WITH A WOODEN CASINO.

NOW WE HAVE TO CLOSE THE GATES OF OUR ESTATE ON CAP D'ANTIBES WHEN THE TOURIST SEASON BEGINS."

"Dad" was Frank J. Gould, millionaire "King of the Riviera," who died two years ago, and Mrs. Helen Maret Gould was explaining to us why she avoids publicity.

Her personal fortune is estimated as fabulous, but when we met, her dark blue coat was last year's length and her fingers were ringless the only thing about her worth a million was her happy smile.

Helen Gould won that 15 years ago by defying convention to mary a dark, handsome and penniless young Swiss chef in a Swiss hotel where Helen was staying. This Cinderella-in-reverse romance is still going strong.

At nearly 50 she hasn't a streak of gray in her hair or a line on her face. "Because I'm happy," she smiled.

Helen, with a fortune behind her, is trying to get away from the money angle in bringing upher 14-year-old son Francis.

"If I give him a present like a new bicycle he gets quite worried," she says. "He always wants to know if we can really afford it."

Worried Mogul

WE'VE seen a good many almost unbelievable sights in our time but we had to wait until this week to see something really new: A big-time movie mogul worrying over what a girl thinks of him.

The mogul is Darryl Zanuck and the girl—yes, you guessed—is Juliette Greco who came back from Africa to say quite a lot of explosive things in this column last week about Zanuck and his film world in general.

"I can't believe it," snorted Mr. Z., pacing furiously up and down his cost-be-damned suite in the cost-be-damned hotel George V here.

"You ask anyone . . . we never quarrel," he muttered as he champed on the butt of a sad-looking cigar. Then he brightened.

"Bad conditions out there in Africa. Lotta heat, lotta flies. Yes, that's it. Tempers a little frayed. Just the heat, nothing more. But Juliette quarrel with me? Absolutely impossible!"

To Wed

To marry: Edmond, 32-year-old richest of the Rothschilds. His bride: 36-year-old Lina Georgiva, former wife of Resistance leader Aristide Blanc.

Edmond, a red-haired, Bohemian-type who likes moving about in the smoky cellars and artists' studios of the left bank, is not warmly thought of in Rothschild circles. They can't understand why he isn't out making more millions.

OUR PARIS DIARY

Mammas Are Mad

FRENCH society mammas with daughters of marriageable age to get off their hand have found another reason for letting off a blast of hate at Americans.

Seems someone has got busy organsing a super coming-out party for wealthy young American girls at the Palace of Versailles in July. We spoke to one of the French mammas. . . Let's call her Comptesse X.

"Really," she said, "it is too much.

"A hundred marriageable American girls, all undoubtedly with good figures, long legs, and nice fat bank balances all coming to Paris at the same time.

"AND WE, LIKE IMBECILES WILL PROVIDE YOUNG FRENCHMEN FROM THE RIGHT FAMILIES TO ACT AS THEIR ESCORTS.

Still Life

"As if it is not already difficult to find suitable young men for our young girls without making it worse by opening our arms to floods of American heiresses!"

Painter Bernard Buffet doesn't paint landscape as a rule but he has made an exception for blonde French movie star Madeleine Robinson.

Already dealers have made substantial offers, but there's an unsurmountable snag.

The painting is on the plaster cast around Madeleine's broken leg and its expectation of life is strictly limited.

DULLES'S ALLERGY TO SUMMIT IS 40-YEAR-OLD

Chronicle Correspondent

PARIS.

ONE of the reasons John Foster Dulles is cool to the idea of summit talks with the Russians is almost 40 years old. It goes all the way back to the Peace Conference of Versailles in 1919. Dulles, at age 31, was counsel at that conference for his uncle, Secretary of State, Robert Lansing.

He saw President Woodrow Wilson in action at the conference and saw the effect Wilson had on the deliberations after he returned to Washingtin.

Dulles got the impression that the President did a lot better sending ideas and instructions from the White House than he did in face-to-face arguments with such hard-headed European politicians as Lloyd George of Britain and Clemenceau of France.

There is a different President and a different problem today, but Dulles still thinks the conclusion he drew in 1919 remains valid.

He thinks the place for an American President is the White House.

In this way the President, aided by advice from his experts in Washington as well as his envoys at the conference table abroad, can take a more detached view and reach a more deliberate conclusion.

Red Tactics

Dulles is not absolutely rigid on this point.

But it is one of the elements in his thinking about the proposed summit talks.

There are others which lead him to be most cautious about going to the summit.

One is the problem the United States and the West had in 1955 and 1956 with the Soviet propaganda use of the phrase "spirit of Geneva."

Time and again when the West refused to agree to a Soviet proposition, or when the West advanced an idea the Soviets didn't like, Radio Moscow would blare out charges that the Americans were violating the "spirit of Geneva."

That's why this time Dulles has insisted that there must be not only careful preparation but also a good indication that if a summit is held there is a chance the Russians will agree to something positive.

Neither does Dulles want to get caught in a blind where the Russians can propose that everybody just sign a paper which says peace is wonderful and all parties involved want it.

Tough Position

On the one hand, according to the Dulles view, the West could not refuse to sign a declaration without appearing to be on the side of evil against good.

But on the other, if such a declaration were signed, without any solid agreements to give it meaning there would be danger of a relaxation in the West.

The newly-bolstered unity of NATO would be jeopardised, arms spending would be resisted and Communist and other propaganda against U. S. bases abroad and U. S. troops in Europe would find more sympathetic listeners.

In the round, that is the Dulles case against a summit.

He also has a case for a summit.

The only weakness in that case is that it depends upon the Russians showing more of a willingness to negotiate hard problems than they have to date.

Glamour Girl Turns Ma

HOLLYWOOD.

HOW would you like to see Jane Russell waltzing down the street and be able to say, "There goes my Ma?"

Well, there are three kids who can—Thomas, 7, Tracy, 6, and Buck, 2—and all of them get spankings from Jane personally.

"All kids need a certain amount of discipline," said the glamour girl. "And that's the way I make 'em mind—beat 'em lightly! Maybe a switch would be better, but I'm too impatient for that. I just hit 'em with my hand."

Jane, who is known the world over as a tantalising movie queen, is anything but that—at home.

Dressed in slacks and an old shirt, she can be seen any time playing ball in the front yard with Tommy, playing dolls with Tracy, or trailing after the two-year-old, Buck.

In short, Jane loves kids—especially her own, all of whom are adopted.

"I'm trying to talk Bob (Bob Waterfield, the former professional football star, Jane's husband) into adopting another little girl," the actress said sorrowfully, "but I'm getting exactly nowhere. He thinks three kids are enough."

But never underestimate the power of a glamorous mother.

Jane, who grew up in a big family believes kids ought to have plenty of company—mostly relatives.

HITCH YOUR WAGON

By 'Libra'

June 15 to 21

LIFE WILL PROBABLY PASS ON HUMDRUM AND UNEVENTFUL LINES UNTIL END OF THE WEEK.

THEN ON FRIDAY OR SATURDAY, NEW SCHEMES GET GOING UNEXPECTEDLY AND THERE WILL BE INTERESTING NEW BREAKS.

IT SHOULD BE AN ENJOYABLE AND POTENTIALLY FORTUNATE TIME IF YOU WERE BORN IN MAY, JUNE, JULY OR AUGUST OF ANY YEAR.

CAPRICORN

DEC. 21—JAN. 19

Easy to get involved in social clashes unless you are careful this week.

Difficulties may arise, particularly with distant relatives and in-laws if you take sides or speak your mind too freely.

Income should improve very satisfactorily and you may be benefited through windfalls and repayment of old debts.

AQUARIUS

JAN. 20—FEB. 18

Both socially and at home you will have much to enjoy this week.

Visit to another member of the family will be a surprise necessity but nevertheless profitable.

Finances will liven up and for extra and unexpected cash you will be indebted to a close acquaintance.

Friday is likely to bring news that involves changes later in the month.

PISCES

FEB. 19—MARCH 20

Good business period lies ahead but don't hope for easy money in the next few days.

Personal affairs likely to reach a crisis and it may be necessary to avoid one set of friends in order to press business advantages.

Socially, an invitation you have been waiting for may come your way at week-end.

ARIES

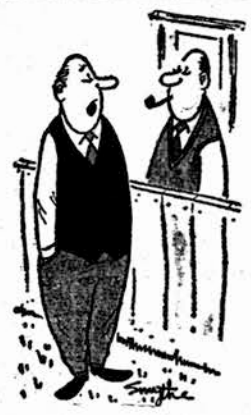
MARCH 21—APRIL 20

Probably you will reach a better understanding with some new relative or a close friend.

Quarrels of the recent past are likely to die down by mid-week.

Thursday is probably the most fortunate day for business and financial matters.

But don't be over-generous and run into money trouble later.



"My wife is economical too. We go without almost everything I need."

TAURUS

APRIL 21—MAY 20

The tedium of routine will be lifted and a number of short social outings will please this week.

Goodwill intervention by a friend will put you in running for worthwhile increase in earnings.

Yet liking for the speculative in business will not be well-starred during this period.

GEMINI

MAY 21—JUNE 20

A splendid time to take the initiative in your business and financial affairs.

Sudden developments early in the week will lead to advancement and more profits in the next few months.

Financial outlook is also promising, but it would not be well to indulge in extra expenditure at this juncture.

CANCER

JUNE 21—JULY 20

Work which you have been doing purely for pleasure now becomes a more practical proposition.

More cash will be available but extra expenses will also be unavoidable.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR

Buying:	
Business Deals	**Monday**
Personal Purchases	**Friday**
Selling	**Saturday**
Entertainments	**Thursday**
Sport	**Friday**

In personal sphere, a sudden attraction may develop into a strong mutual affection and end in a happy marriage in the near future.

LEO

JULY 21—AUGUST 20

Your doubts about a new acquaintance will be set at rest after an exchange of confidences.

Mental liveliness will be your strong point and will gain you the complimentary respect of a close friend.

Additional responsibility in work may mean more travel with prospects of more money.

Though risky to be too adventurous there will be an opportunity for a successful gamble at week-end.

VIRGO

AUGUST 21—SEPT. 22

If you work with women or are closely associated with them, look out for storms in the next few days.

Later new link-up provides compensation for any earlier disappointments.

Consider making changes among staff, in routine, or securing new job mid-week.

Money burden will be easier, thanks to a windfall and a good offer.

LIBRA

SEPT. 23—OCT 23

You are full of energy and sound ideas.

The temptation will be to fritter away energy on small things and miss a big opportunity in business.

By guarding against this, though, you will improve your financial prospects.

In a few months' time your standard of living will be greatly improved.

SCORPIO

OCT. 24—NOV. 22

This will be a week of valuable opportunities, unexpected gains.

Questions concerning business and money matters should find a satisfactory solution early in the week.

Forget about personal and social problems and do all you can to further your career.

Place little if any reliance on promises, idle talks and means of communication during the last two days.

Also avoid domestic friction if possible.

SAGITTARIUS

NOV. 23—DEC 21.

An unusual event in home life will bring both good fortune and disappointment.

An youngster will cause much happiness and will enliven a pleasure outing.

At the same time a clash of opinion with an older member may cause a domestic upset.

Financially, a somewhat dull period except for last two days.

'LIBRA' ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

O. K. K. (Bombay): When will my financial position improve?

Lord of the second house will complete a malefic square with Saturn in November. Saturn transits the second house and will enter the third house in October.

These are adverse indications and bring difficulties in your way.

Your financial position is likely to improve from the New Year, and by June, 1959, your worries about money should disappear.

A. C. Mishra (Bombay): When will I start earning?

Lord of the second house is in the third aspected by Jupiter and Saturn. Second house itself is aspected by Mars. These are mixed indications for money matters.

Eleventh house lord Mars, is in his own house, unaspected by any planet. Transit of Jupiter in your fifth house will bring improvement, provided your Dasa period is favourable.

B. K. M. (Ahmedabad): When will I marry?

Data incomplete—degrees of planets and navamas Chart not furnished.

Aspect of Saturn and Rahu on the seventh house is not favourable.

A late marriage round about 28 years is indicated. Married life will be happy.

For details get your horoscope cast in details with Dasas and ask again.

R. N. Urgu (Bangalore) and Abdul Razak (Madras): None of you have furnished your horoscopes

Please note that no questions can be answered without a complete, detailed chart.

Please ask again giving your horoscope with degrees of planets and remaining Dasa at birth.

"Question Coupon"

READERS will be furnished with scientific astrological solution to their most pressing problem through these columns. You are requested to enclose a COPY of your horoscope with degrees and Dasas clearly given on a plain paper. Fill in the coupon below and send it to "LIBRA" c/o Sunday Chronicle, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay-1.

Valid upto June 21.

Full Name: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Address: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Date of Birth: ~~~~~~~~~~ Month: ~~~~~~~~~~

Year: ~~~~~~~~~~ Time: ~~~~ A. M. or P. M.
Standard or Local

Birth Place: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Date and time of filling the coupon ~~~~~~~~~~

Question: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Only ONE question will be answered.

While writing do not send any stamps or self-addressed stamped envelopes as no personal replies can be sent.

Languages Help Keep Jobs

Chronicle Correspondent

VIENNA.

The Hungarian ministry of foreign trade announced that beginning June 30, only persons speaking one foreign language or more will be employed in the ministry, Budapest newspaper "Esti Hirlap" reported.

It noted that 32 per cent of the ministry's employees do not qualify.

BLONDIE by CHIC YOUNG
BLONDIE -- MR. DITHERS AND I WILL HAVE TO WORK LATE AT THE OFFICE TONIGHT
WHY DON'T YOU PHONE MY WIFE AND GO TO THE MOVIES WITH HER WHILE WE'RE WORKING?
GOOD IDEA
TOO BAD THE POOR DARLINGS HAVE TO WORK SO HARD
YES... THE POOR DEARS
PLAYING WEEK
TONIGHT
THERE'S SO MUCH WORK TO DO I DON'T KNOW WHERE TO START
DON'T WORRY, BOSS. WE'LL GET THIS FINISHED OR BUST
HOW ARE WE DOING? ARE WE GETTING ANY PLACE?
IF WE KEEP GOING, I THINK WE'LL BE THROUGH BY MIDNIGHT
HOORAY-- WE FINISHED! WE DID THE IMPOSSIBLE
OH, MAN... I CAN'T WAIT UNTIL I GET HOME IN BED
THE MOVIE LASTED LATE, BUT I ENJOYED EVERY MINUTE OF IT
WASN'T IT GRAND?
MAYBE A CUP OF BLACK COFFEE WILL GIVE YOU STRENGTH ENOUGH TO GET HOME
cafeteria
OKAY. LET'S STOP IN THIS CAFETERIA
A LITTLE SNACK WOULD TASTE GOOD BEFORE WE GO HOME, CORA
OKAY. LET'S STOP IN THIS CAFETERIA
THERE ARE NO EMPTY TABLES-- MAY MY MOTHER AND I SIT DOWN HERE?
OKAY
SO!
SO!
IF YOU THINK UP AN EXPLANATION, PHONE ME RIGHT AWAY
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chic YOUNG 3-9

UNCOVERING SECRETS OF ANTARCTICA

By Georges Laclavere

THE Antarctic continent is almost as big as South America, but it protects itself from approach by an extensive barrier of pack-ice, the width of which varies from season to season and year to year, but which seems to be at its lowest ebb about this time of the year.

The shape of the coninent is remarkably circular an important feature, as we shall see later; but there are two large seas which penetrate into the interior—the Ross Sea and the Weddell Sea.

The bottom of the Ross Sea is only 350 miles from the Pole, while that of the Weddell Sea is at a distance of about 750 miles.

Both seas are permanently covered by an iceshelf. Between these two seas, stretching to the north, there is a remarkable horn-shaped peninsula: it is in fact an extension of the Andean Ridge of South America.

But to return to the circular shape of Antarctica. This circular shape is a dominant factor in determining the circulation of the atmosphere, and of oceanic waters round the continent. If you look at a map of the Antarctic, you will agree that it was natural for early geologists to assume that the Antarctic continent was divided into two main lands, separated by a channel filled with ice and covered by deep ice deposits—a channel joining the Ross and Weddell Seas.

HYPOTHESIS

There is in fact geological evidence to support this hypothesis. However, seismic soundings and gravity measurements made by the Transantarctic Expedition during the last two months have disclosed that along the track of the expedition the rock bed underneath the ice is everywhere above sea level.

So the problem whether the Antarctic is a real mainland or an archipelago is not yet solved.

Soundings made at several stations during the International Geophysical Year indicate that the floor below the ice is close to, or under, sea level: and it would not be surprising if what has already been recognised in Greenland is true for the Antarctic, that is, that there has been a sinking of the earth's crust under the colossal weight of accumulated ice until a so-called isostatic equilibrium has been obtained.

ICE DEPOSITS

It is not surprising that the enormous quantity of ice deposited in the Antartic has a bearing on the climate of the world. The ice represents at least 87 per cent of the world's total amount. It has even been advanced that the Antarctic conditions control the climate of the entire earth.

This stresses the importance of Antarctic meteorology and justifies the efforts put forth in this remote part of the world during the International Geo-physical Year.

Let me describe briefly some of the meteorological problems of the Antarctic. First, what is the part played by the Antarctic continent in the general atmospheric circulation?

The planetary circulation has two characteristic features; first, it is zonal, that is along the parallels, from west to east or from east to west—according to latitude and altitude.

Second, it is disymmetrical in respect to the equator. By that I mean: the meteorological equator intersects the geographic, and is mostly located in the Northern Hemisphere.

THE LITTLE INFORMATION THAT HAS SO FAR BEEN COLLECTED ABOUT ANTARCTIC METEOROLOGY SUGGESTS DIFFERENCES FROM THE ARCTIC FOR WHICH THE ABSENCE OF RELIEF ROUND THE CONTINENT IS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE.

For instance, the transformation of zonal circulation into cell circulation, which is frequent in the Northern Hemisphere, seldom occurs in the Southern.

There the circulation is strictly zonal, with small perturbations produced by the variation of the Southern Polar Front.

There is, however, an exception near the tip of South America.

The Andean Ridge slows down the zonal circulation, and it is in this area, and between South America and South Africa, that transfers of momentum and heat along the meridians are likely to be the most active.

So it is deeply to be regretted that no station could be established at Bouvet Island halfway between Cape of Good Hope and the Antarctic coast, which is a key post for the study of these meridian transfers.

RADIATION

Another factor is the radiation emitted by the Antarctic. A surface covered with snow radiates similarly to a black body: so the external layers of the Antarctic lose considerable heat by radiation.

The climate would then in principle be favourable to the formation of anticyclones, mainly in winter, unless there is a marked relief.

A better knowledge of the Antarctic topography is, therefore, necessary.

It is hoped that the fifty-seven aerological stations and the thirty-two radiation stations established in the Antarctic for the International Geophysical Year will provide us with the necessary elements to establish what one might call the radiative budget of the Antarctic climate.

The study of the ozone concentration made at ten Antarctic stations will also help us to trace out the air movements in the lower layers of the stratosphere, and to tell us about the vertical and meridian movements of air masses above the tropopause.

Let us now consider the Antarctic ice sheet.

If the quantity of ice accumulated there were to melt for some unknown reason, it would cause a marked rise in sea level which would endanger coastal cities and flood large coastal areas all over the world.

So it is important, if not for the immediate future at least for our great-grandchildren, to find out whether the Antarctic ice sheet is increasing or decreasing.

An estimate has been made of the time required to build up the ice sheet. The area covered with ice is taken as about 5.2 million square miles.

The figure formerly accepted for the average thickness was about 5,000 feet. Since the beginning of the International Geophysical Year, soundings made at widely spaced stations have revealed that this figure is too small.

At Byrd Station, for example, the thickness of the ice was found to be 9,000 feet. If we adopt the average value of 6,000 feet, then the total mass of ice stored in the Antarctic is some 24,000 million million tons.

GEOLOGICAL

On the other hand, an estimate has been made of the quantity of water vapour imported annually in the Antarctic; that is, the quantity of water vapour crossing the 70 degrees south parallel from north to south.

The figure obtained is 1.6 million million tons per year. If, then, we assume that all the water vapour imported is turned into ice (dividing the total ice investment by the annual income) we find that it took about 14,600 years to build up the Antarctic ice sheet, which is a short time compared to geological ages.

Now let us consider the losses; that is, let us try to establish the ice budget of the Antarctic. We find that the total amount of ice lost every year by blowing snow, icebergs drifting away from the coast, melting and evaporation of ice, is equal to the ice income.

But there are many uncertain factors. The data so far collected do not allow us to be certain of this conclusion, and we are still rather ignorant of the evolution of the Antarctic glaciation.

According to brief radio message that we have received from the Russian headquarters at Mirny in the Antarctic, studies carried out by the Soviet Antarctic expedition seem to suggest that glaciation in the Antarctic is decreasing.

IT IS, OF COURSE, A SLOW PROCESS THAT BEGAN MAYBE 4,000 OR 5,000 YEARS AGO.

Besides these two subjects, meteorology and glaciology (which are of particular interest in the Antarctic), the fifty-seven Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic stations established by the twelve nations participating in the Antarctic operations of the International Geophysical Year will play their part in the general programme of observations.

The object of the International Geophysical Year is indeed primarily to carry out simultaneous synoptic observations all over the world, and the Antarctic region is of great importance.

The international committee responsible for the implementation of the scientific programme was well aware of the need for a dense and regularly spaced network of stations in the Antarctic and in the Sub-Antarctic region.

Four Antarctic conferences were convened before the opening of the International Geophysical Year, at which the distribution of stations, the radio network and the logistic problems were fully discussed.

Thanks to the goodwill of the participating nations, a fair distribution of the stations was worked out.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS — *IN AND AROUND BOMBAY*

SPARKLING SMILE CONTEST PROVES BIG DRAW

SUNDAY GEM

Associate with men of good judgment, for judgment is found in conversation, and we make another man's judgment ours by frequenting his company.

OUR PATIENCE IS BEING SORELY TRIED AS DAY AFTER DAY THE RAINS CONTINUE TO SHIE AWAY, AND HALF OF JUNE HAS PASSED WITH YET NO SIGNS OF THE MONSOON.

The morning newspapers also faithfully report the vagrant attitude of the elusive monsoon and farmers and agriculturists send up fervent prayers appealing to the merciful heavens to let fall those "heavenly tears" which would make the parched earth fresh and green once more.

Poets have sung about the beauty of the clear blue skies and the glory of bright sunshine — Indian poets today would like to sing another lyric, a verse about heavy grey skies, of murky weather and a torrential downpour. Meanwhile we patiently sit and sweat ..

Anniversary

TEN years ago when our newly emancipated country launched upon a career of commercial aviation Air India was right in the forefront.

This is undoubtedly the atomic-air age, because atomic energy and nuclear power are completely linked with progress in the air. The world has already witnessed the destructive power of atomic energy unleashed from the air.

Let us hope and pray that in future we shall only see its peaceful and beneficial uses. The aeroplane has likewise demonstrated its utility in wartime; we may now legitimately look forward to seeing it play a vital role as symbolic career of goodwill in times of peace and plenty.

The world has shrunk today and time and distance have been annihilated, thanks to the phenomenal progress made by international aviation since the conclusion of the last World War.

The various commercial airlines of different countries with their criss-cross pattern of routes constituting a network of communication through the air have enabled man to visit the most distant and remote parts of the world with a degree of speed and comfort which could not have been visualised when the Wright brothers were teaching men how to fly.

We may therefore indeed congratulate ourselves on the fact that Air India International can hold its own today among a fleet of rivals whose resources in equipment, personnel and finance are superior in more ways than one.

★

Last Sunday Air India International celebrated its tenth anniversary with a reception at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

In his introductory speech Mr. A. C. Guzder, operational head of AII, outlined the brief career and antecedents of the airline, while thanking the Government for their aid and cooperation and the public for their confidence.

In his reply chief guest Mr. S. K. Patil, praised the untiring efforts of the men who had made it possible for AII to achieve all that it has done and especially its chairman, Mr. J. R. D. Tata, but for whom it would not have been possible.

After the speeches, a very interesting film was shown to the gathering of invited guests which depicted the various activities "behind the scenes" which are indispensable to every international flight.

It was a revelation to see on the screen the variety of intricate operations which have to be coordinated before an aircraft takes off and after it reaches its destination.

Accustomed to catering to the needs and comforts of their passengers, the staff members, including Mr. Bakul Khote and Phili Khambata were continually

RASHID H. ISMAIL.

in attendance and looked after all the guests with devoted zeal.

It is to be hoped that Air-India International will go from strength to strength and continue to keep the Indian flag flying high in the stratosphere.

Dominican Consul

FOLLOWING in the footsteps of his active, intelligent and well known father Mr. H. H. Ismail, Consul-General for the Dominican Republic, is Mr. A. Rashid Ismail who, under a Presidential decree issued at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, has been elevated to the rank of Consul for the Republic in Bombay.

Mr. Rashid Ismail had his early education in the American High School at Tokyo, and after completing his high school studies in India he went to the United States in 1947.

During six years of his stay at New York and Worcester, he completed a course in Business Administration and Economics and obtained the degrees of B.B.A. and A.Sc.

Returning to India in 1953 Rashid joined his father's business concern, proving his merit from an early age.

He and his charming wife Salima are interested in varied activities, social, cultural and political, and have made several trips abroad both to the East and the West.

Forhan Night

ENCOURAGED by the success of the Forhan's sparkling smile contest of 1957, Geoffrey Manners & Co. manufacturers of Forhan's Toothpaste in India decided to hold a similar contest this year, the popularity of which may be judged from the fact that no less than 17,000 photographic entries poured in from all over the country.

On the night of June 10, the ballroom of the Taj Mahal Hotel was draped in a most picturesque manner with a blue and silver effect, the stars adding a sparkle to the scene, and the Forhan-stamped balloons neatly clustered on the ceiling.

Attractive and efficient Mrs. Pat Weber of Stronach's was largely responsible for the organisation of this function that was greatly enjoyed by nearly 400 invitees.

Enlarged photographs of the fifteen finalists smiled from every corner, and seeing the valuable cash prizes and other gifts that were given away to all the contestants, it has come to everyone with renewed force that it always pays to smile!

The panel of judges constituted Mrs. M. Delph, Mr. N. Hamilton, Mrs. G. Karaka, Mr. C. Narayan and Miss F. Taleyarkhan.

Compering at the mike was Mrs. Katherine Courtney who certainly brought a lot of sparkle to her commentary, and assured the audience that there was nothing false about her, including her teeth!

The buffet was sumptuous and varied, such as only the Taj chef can prepare, and as every guest was thoughtfully supplied with a Forhan tube, who would forget to "polish the dentures" with its hygienic paste?

Among the many smiling faces (apart from the contestants) seen that evening were Dr. R. J. Vakil, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Karanjia, Mr. and Mrs. Remi Crasto, Mr. and Mrs. Manal, Mr. Ephriam Elias, Mrs. Lilian Ezra, Mr. Raouf Fahmie, Miss Nargis Spencer, Mr. Phili Romanji, Mr. Weber, Mrs. Currimbhoy and several others.

Forhan is for those who like their teeth white and clear, and thank you Mr. Murdoch for giving us Forhan's Night every year!

Society Wedding

TWO well-known families residing at Bandra were drawn into closer union by the marriage of Mr. Jehangir Bhaisa and Miss Silloo Khambata, daughter of Mr. P. M. Khambata, former Appraiser in the Customs, and Mrs. Khambata.

The wedding ceremony was performed at Albless Baug, and was attended by many Bandra friends and relatives who offered their felicitations to the pretty bride and groom.

In town during that week was Brig.-Gen. Piroozan, Military Attache to the Iranian Embassy in Delhi, who also attended this function.

Vastly interested in Parsi customs and rituals, Brig.-Gen.

J. R. D. TATA.

Piroozan watched the ceremony with a keenness seldom evinced before, and put a number of queries the details of which we were sometimes at a loss to furnish, but which information I have subsequently gathered in case of equally interested foreigners in future!

Club Luncheon

THE International Club held its first monthly Luncheon meeting at the Hotel Waldorf, a venture that bids fair to prove quite popular judging from the initial response.

The Club's president, the Hon'ble Mr. S. K. Patil was present on the occasion, and the chief guests of the afternoon were the Consuls General for Germany and Japan, Dr. Dietmar and Mr. Ozawa, with their wives.

Club members gathered for lunch in the hotel's air conditioned dining room, and vice-president Mr. H. H. Ismail introduced three newly elected members viz. Mr. W. Dalamal (Ramnani) a leading businessman with head quarters at New York and offices all over the world, Begum Atya Hussein and Mr. Nanak Motwani of Chicago Radio.

The time schedule was faithfully adhered to, and brevity was the key note of the words of welcome and greetings from the president and the diplomatic guests from Japan and Germany.

For Eligibles

A trend that began in 1940 is still going strong the New York department of planning is happy to report.

New York is still a woman's town they say. There are only 93.1 men for every 100 women.

This should come as good news to the male in search of a spouse. In cold hard round figures, it means that there are roughly 800,000 more women there than men. They can't all be married!

THE president of the Pakistan Muslim League, Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, is a careerist and opportunist of note.

Like Mr. Suhrawardy, he has inside knowledge of the Congress Raj in India and is a sworn enemy of Nehru's policy.

The Muslim League, during its long tenure of office, had no compunction to toe the American and the British lines and earn bumper dividends with no investment.

Pakistan's alignment with the Western Bloc and her membership of the Baghdad Pact and SEATO have often been used as a bargaining counter for American arms aid.

Mr. Noon has outmanoeuvred the "League undertakers" by threatening America that he would go for Soviet aid, if the former did not give his country an ample quota of jets and rockets.

Now that the League has been in the wilderness for long and has no chances of coming to power on its weak-kneed programme, Khan Abdul Qayum has a plan to ginger up League politics and sway the polls in the coming elections.

INDIA-BAITTING IS A PAYING PASTIME AND HIS STATEMENT THAT INDIA IS PAKISTAN'S SWORN ENEMY WILL COME IN HANDY AS AN ELECTIONEERING SLOGAN.

He is out to steal the thunder of the Awami League by urging the de-linking of Pakistan from the Anglo-American alliance.

He declares that Britain should be kept out of the Baghdad Pact and wants only Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Turkey and Afghanistan to be its members.

Though this is a plan for building up of an Islamic bloc, it is highly doubtful whether the Arab League powers will fraternise with Turkey, whose outlook is more European than Asian. It is the pressure of British and America that keeps Turkey in the Baghdad Pact, and with Britain's exit, Turkey will automatically go out of it.

★

Khan Abdul Qayum is toying with the idea of joint front against India and Russia and he wants to use Pan-Islamism as the instrument to achieve this purpose. He cannot forgive India for accepting the accession of Kashmir nor can he forget the Soviet veto in the U. N.

He proclaims in a strindent note that Pakistan must support General Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, because he is "one of the greatest sons of Islam."

This is in refreshing contrast to the official policy of Pakistan which tried to stab Nasser in the back during the Suez crisis.

It is doubtful whether Nasser will be enthused over the Pak League chief's new-fangled love for Egypt, but surely he is not going to break his link with the Soviet to oblige Pakistan.

The underlying motive behind Abdul Qayum's grand strategy is to rouse the religious feelings of the Islamic countries and call for a crusade against Kashmir on the ground of its Muslim majority.

He obviously forgets that Theocracy as proclaimed and practised in Pakistan is a mediaeval notion which has been discarded by enlightened countries like Egypt and Turkey.

They are secular in outlook and guarantee justice and fairplay to the non-Muslim minorities, unlike Pakistan which stages periodic "purges" to scare the Hindus out of Pakistan.

Canal Waters

THE recent outburst of Pakistan alleging unilateral stoppage of canal waters through the Beas is part of a plan of anti-Indian campaign.

Representatives of India and Pakistan are shortly to meet World Bank authorities in London, and this propaganda is just a scenic set-up to gain advantage in the forthcoming parleys.

In a recent statement Malik Feroze Khan Noon raised a hue and cry that India had curtailed the volume of canal waters flowing into the Bahawalpur region, and that Pakistan was only getting 17,000 cusecs instead of her usual quota of 3 lakhs.

According to official circles in Delhi there was a shortfall in canal water supply since May 10, and this was entirely due to low water supply in the Beas which this year was only half of last year.

Pakistan had been kept fully informed from time to time about the supply position in the Beas and the amount of water that could be released.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER WAS BEING MAINTAINED BY INDIA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN IN THE 1956 AGREEMENT, THOUGH PAKISTAN HAD NOT RENEWED THE AGREEMENT.

Pakistan complains that more than 50 lakhs of acres are affected by shortage of water, but Indian cultivators are equally affected, as the Bhakra canals are also practically closed due to water scarcity.

Though this present parlous situation is an act of God, India has made her position clear to Pakistan that she would start withdrawing the water for her canals by 1962 and Pakistan should make her own arrangements by then.

Though Pakistani propagandists are charging India with strategic encirclement and economic strangulation, the question really is of the cost of construction of link canals to be built by Pakistan, so that the waters of the eastern rivers of the Indus area remain with India and of the western rivers with Pakistan, in accordance with the World Bank proposal.

As a gesture of goodwill when India offered to contribute 50 crores towards the cost of the scheme, Pakistan demanded that India should foot the bill to the extent of 400 crores for a grandiose scheme.

Naturally India refused even to look at the proposal. Unless the World Bank comes forward with 100 crores to enable the construction of new canals, this hitch over canal waters is bound to prove a perpetual nuisance.

France Goes As Bhoodan

IT IS given only to a fortunate few to be present in places where history is made.

Pt. Nehru was in Spain in the thick of the Civil War and presented an ambulance car to the Republicans as a token of India's sympathy. He was also on the Continent when Munich was enacted.

Similarly Jaya Prakash Narain is in Europe when his ideal of party-less government is taking shape in Paris and de Gaulle has acquired France temporarily as "Bhoodan."

★

Maybe President Eisenhower spilled the beans; But then again history may credit him with a most important stroke of political prescience.

The occasion was the President's Press conference.

Said President Eisenhower, in a phrase certainly calculated to leap into the headline "I happen to be one of the people that like de Gaulle."

"One of the last things I did before leaving France was to have dinner with de Gaulle. We talked about the world and its future."

Notably, it was only an hour or two after Eisenhower's remarks that President Rene Coty summoned de Gaulle, for investiture as Premier.

SCARCELY ANY OF THOSE WHO HEARD MR. EISENHOWER'S COMMENT EVEN SUSPECTED HIM OF DELIBERATELY TRYING TO INFLUENCE EVENTS IN PARIS.

He was thinking nostalgically of the past, not of the present. But his words must have landed like a bombshell in all quarters concerned in the French Governmental crisis.

The test of effect, of course, lies in the future.

If revolution strikes in France Eisenhower may be charged by the Democrats, both French and American, with having helped to set it off.

On the other hand, if de Gaulle moves firmly into power and, even more, if he succeeds in solving the manifold difficulties confronting his country,

Pak League Chief's Ginger Plan

the President of the United States may be credited with a stupendous assist.

★

Eisenhower's book, "Crusade in Europe," makes many references to de Gaulle.

The first one pertains to the invasion of French North Africa.

"From the inception," Ike says, he considered including de Gaulle in "Torch Planning." But the British objected on the ground that a leak from de Gaulle's headquarters had caused the failure of their 'ill-fated Dakar expedition."

Again in planning the big assault on Western Europe, de Gaulle "wanted to be clearly

FROM FOUR CORNERS

and definitely recognised by both the Allied Governments as ruler of France. He insisted that he alone had the right to give orders to the French population.

President Roosevelt was flatly opposed because he said "the allies were not entering France in order to force upon the population a particular government or a particular ruler."

★

After the triumphant entry into France on the D-Day and after a hectic political career, de Gaulle settled down in Colombey-Les-Deux-Eglises, the champagne country village of fewer than 400 souls.

De Gaulle's home life is less austere than it is simple.

But he is in the tradition of the typical French soldier-scholar, more at home in his study with his books than at the banquet table.

The de Gaulle's don't do much entertaining.

Madame Yvonne de Gaulle, driving her tiny proletarian "two horse-power" Citroen often does her own shopping in the village.

Credited in the gilded salons of Paris with a keen political brain, she is popular and respected as much for being the founder of the Anne de Gaulle Foundation for retarded children as for being the wife of a famous husband.

Anne, the youngest of the three de Gaulle children, died 10 years ago. She is buried on the de Gaulle estate.

Each Sunday her parents go together to lay flowers on her grave.

Madame de Gaulle runs a large, rather ugly, late 19th century house with two servants, one of whom "La Grosse Philomene," is a Colombey legend. Even General de Gaulle is a little afraid of her.

De Gaulle's sole personal servant is his redoubtable chauffeur Rene, a former Paris cop.

Rene's prowess at eluding pursuing reporters while driving de Gaulle on several flying visits to Paris during the crisis has won him widespread, if rueful, admiration from the Press Corps.

★

De Gaulle is not rich. He receives a pension as a former provisional President, but not as large as former President Vincent Auriol's.

As a retired Brigadier- General — the highest military rank he attained — he also draws a pension.

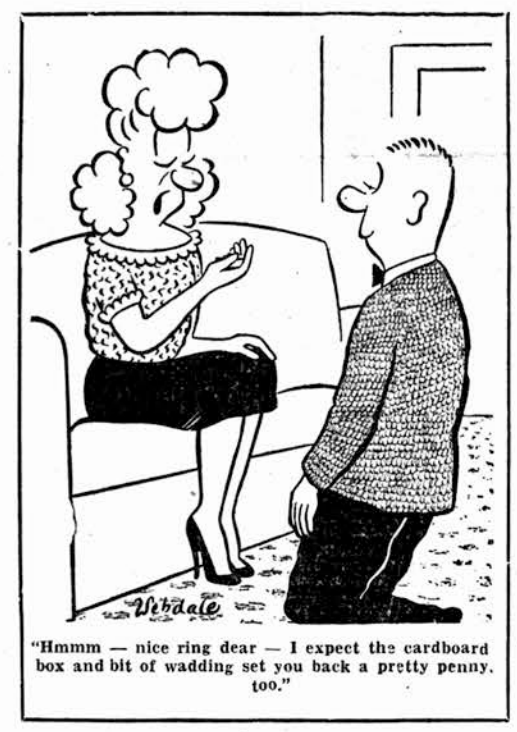
Like Churchill, his memoirs, highly regarded for their literary style, have been an important source of income in recent years.

Despite his reputation for being uninterested in the ordinary pleasures of life, de Gaulle does "always enjoy a good meal," and is partial to brandy, burgundy wine and cigarettes which he consumes by the dozens every day.

He is not much of a theatregoer, but he "immensely enjoyed" Charlie Chaplin's "The Great Dictator" and was so impressed by "Mayerling" that he wanted to meet its romantic hero, Charles Boyer.

At cards, his forte is bridge.

K. A. C.



"Hmmm — nice ring dear — I expect the cardboard box and bit of wadding set you back a pretty penny, too."

Pahari Paintings Dominate In Punjab Museum

TO the Punjab State Museum at Simla goes the distinction of possessing by far the richest single collection of paintings belonging to what is known as the Pahari School of art.

The bulk of these paintings once formed part of the Central Museum at Lahore, which, consequent upon the partition of Punjab in 1947, was also split into two parts, one remaining in Pakistan and the other shifted to India and set up temporarily at Simla.

Some 880 original Persian, Moghul, Rajasthani and Kangra paintings were brought as India's share from the Lahore Museum. A substantial number of these belong to the Pahari School.

Pahari paintings in the Simla Museum collection represent all the major branches of the art of painting which flowered in the Punjab Hills.

THERE IS A FAIRLY REPRESENTATIVE NUMBER OF PAINTINGS FROM SUJANPUR, TEERA, BASOHLI, GULER AND JAMMU.

The collection includes portraits of some former rulers of the Hill States.

There are also paintings illustrating well-known incidents from the Ramayana, Mahabharata and other Hindu classics like Bhagavat Puran, Harivansa and Geeta Govinda.

Among the new acquisitions are more than a thousand paintings of the Kangra School and its numerous branches.

There are more than a hundred paintings dealing with the Shiva-Parvati legend alone. An equally large number depicts exploits of the goddess Chandi. The lyrical love tales of Radha and Krishna form the theme of innumerable other paintings.

The Museum has also modern paintings by contemporary artists like Nandlal Bose, Jaimni Roy, Sarada Ukil and K. N. Dhar.

GRAECO-BUDDHIST

Another major set of exhibits at the Punjab State Museum relates to the famous Graeco-Buddhist School of art. They cover a wide range of what is known as the Gandhara Art.

The Indian Antiquities Section of the Museum contains a large number of Jain and Brahmani sculptures and inscriptions on stones.

Over 160 weapons of offence and defence characteristic of Punjab of the pre-British days constitute the Arms and Armours Section of the Museum.

The Police Commissioner, Kumar Pravin singhji with his daughter, and Mr. E. S. Patanwala at the "Flying High" evening at the new airport.

Kathakali Artistes Shine In Ballets

ANANDA SHIVARAM and his party of dancers gave three recitals of Kathakali classics at the K. C. College Hall.

Although Shivaram has visited many foreign countries, this was his 'premiere' in the city.

As Krishna in "Kuchela", he was graceful in his movements, impressive in expression and showed convincing mastery of the art.

But it was not Shivaram's day alone. His octogenarian father, Guru Gopala Panikkar was there as Sudama and the artistic duel between the veteran father and son kept the audience spell-bound.

Ananda Shivaram's appearance without the usual Kathakali make-up, "Chutti," huge headgear and massive waistline caused some comment among the audience.

POWERFUL STORY

Rukmangada was a more powerful story and had all-round appeal. The opening scene of a hermit describing the beauty and beasts of the forest was not only novel, but a good prelude to the hunting episode that followed.

Mohini-Rukmangadha meeting was the peak of "Lasya" in "Kathakali", highlighted by the vocabulary of glamour, wiles and gulles of love.

Rukmangada's twinkling eye movements and quick-changing facial expression visibly brought out the storm raging in his mind, torn between his deadly vow and paternal affection. The evolution of Mohini from an enchanting syren to an amazon demanding her pound of flesh was high artistry.

IMPROVISATION

Shivaram's peacock dance and dance of spring were highly enjoyable and his appearance as Vishnu in the finale doing the dance poses of Chidambaram was artistically improvised. But he has to change the accompanying song to suit the Vaishnavite theme. The Chanda and Maddalam players gave a good display while the vocal accompanists did not rise to the occasion. Settings and decor were in tune with the themes.

Bulgaria Cracks Down On Political Jokes

VIENNA.

The Bulgarian government is unsuccessfully attempting to enforce a special law that slaps six months of hard labour on anyone found guilty of telling political jokes, reports reaching Vienna said.

By Peter Trueman

'Ad Alley' Jargons

NEW YORK.

MUCH maligned "Ad Alley" is more than a pile of brick and mortar, pavement and curbstones.

Madison Avenue is a way of life, a close-cropped haircut, fast-spoken language, and butt of an endless line of highly acceptable jokes. If its bombastic attackers are right, it's also birthplace of the ulcer.

Last week, America's advertising Mecca seethed quietly in the afternoon sun. There wasn't a dull-faced shoe or a baggy-kneed pantleg for miles.

Here the "—wize" and "—ize" words were first uttered. "Agencywise, dollar-wize, copy-wize, finalise," and so help them bob, "preliminise" are sprinkled through interoffice memos.

Like behind glass and chrome, with air conditioning and ankle depth carpets, the secretary with her ear to the ground, hears conversations like this one:

"Let's pressure cook it," says one rising young executive to another.

"Now hold on Charlie," might be the reply. "Let's take it from the top. I'm glad to be aboard, but after all this isn't my sally.

"That's no attitude John," says the first. "Get the egg off your face or you'll be left at first base without a paddle."

All of which means that Charlie wants John's ideas on a problem that is basically his own. John feels it is Charlie's baby but is warned that he should take a hand.

The avenue's number one uniform, the gray flannel suit, already the subject of a best selling novel, can safely be left alone. But despite an established rig of the day, the A D men have their styling problems.

A couple of years back there was a wild-eyed flurry over breast pocket handkerchiefs. One group backed the two-points-showing school, while the other was ready to shoot it out for the squared off top.

The issue was never really decided.

In other words, after the "preliminising" was over, a "finalisation" never was "firmed."

But the latest quip at the expense of the avenue bypasses foibles of garment and speech. It concerns the very young men in high positions.

Sign in Madison Avenue restaurant: "No vice-presidents served unless accompanied by a parent."

THIRTY HOURS THAT SHOOK THE AMERICAS

The Venezuelan attack on Vice-President Nixon has triggered a massive reappraisal of U.S.-Latin American relations by both Congress and the State Department.

To get the complete facts — of the actual mob violence — William Hines, reporter of the Washington Evening Star, spent five days in Caracas.

The article describes in detail Nixon's personal ordeal.

By William Hines

CARACAS.

IT was Tuesday, May 13, and the welcoming committees were astir early in Caracas.

All of them.

At the American Embassy, at the governmental palace, in the hillside hovels of La Guaira and the slums of Catia, at the university city and at Llaguno a Cuartel Viejo 18 — the Communist Party headquarters — there was early activity.

In Venezuela's teeming, mushrooming capital of 1,200,000, few were unaware that Vice-President Richard M. Nixon was coming. His arrival had been heralded for nearly a fortnight by scrawled signs on walls:

"Fuera Nixon" — Nixon go home.

In the last few days before his arrival a few wits had altered the signs to read "Muera Nixon" — Nixon drop dead.

Vice-President Nixon's DC-6 touched down at Maiquetia airport at 10.58 a.m.

A crowd of about 500 Venezuelans — 90 per cent adolescent, 10 per cent adult — had formed at the terminal building, 75 yards away.

The crowd started to whistle — a noise of derision in Venezuela. Some of the demonstrators blew on wood-and-rubber razzberries — a noise of derision everywhere.

Mr. Nixon, who should have stayed on the top step of the plane stairway, missed his cue and started down.

Unfriendly

A military band crashed into the first note of "The Star Spangled Banner," an artillery battery behind a hillock across the field fired the first of a 21-gun salute.

The Vice-President halted three steps down from the top.

"It was then I knew this was no good," Mr. Nixon said later. It was the first time in stops I've made in 50 countries where I felt that the whole crowd at the airport was unfriendly.

"I always use those moments while they are playing the anthem to give the crowd a quick case," he added.

The roar of the crowd, the whistling, the hooting and the razzberries continued through both The Star Spangled Banner and the Venezuelan hymn, which sounds something like a slow Calypso.

The programme called for a few words at a microphone placed on the apron not far from the entrance to the terminal.

But Mr. Nixon decided the background noise was too great and gestured his refusal when an aide called his attention to the microphone.

"I believe in taking a crowd like that on," Mr. Nixon explained later. "But I also believe in taking them on on my own terms.

"Anyway, the spit was beginning to fall."

Lt.-Col. Gerald M. Dalley, the U. S. military attache, was one of the early ones to notice spittle.

"I looked up and saw this young punk on th e balcony, spitting as hard as he could. Then the idea spread and it started falling like rain," he said.

"I thought it was a new trick — someone busting water bags on us," Mr. Nixon contributed.

Rough Deal

The Nixons hurried to their cars. But before they could enter two things happened, one pleasant, one distressing.

"That was the nicest thing that happened all day," a witness said. "A middle-class Venezuelan, wearing a liquelique (a high-collared, white-cotton suit affected by office workers) urged his little daughter — may be 8 or 9 years old — through the crowd. She grinned sheepishly and gave Mrs. Nixon a bouquet of roses."

The Vice-President's wife had tears in her eyes as she bent to kiss her little unknown Venezuelan friend.

An instant later someone grabbed Mrs. Nixon's wrist.

Expecting a handshake or some other expression of warmth, she turned.

A COFFEECOLOURED VENEZUELAN GLARED AT HER AND, IN PAINFUL ENGLISH HE OBVIOUSLY HAD MEMORISED FOR THE OCCASION, SNARLED: "HOW ABOUT DEE BLOCK BOYSS EEN LEFT-LAY RHOCK?"

It was not until later that Mrs Nixon understood that she had been asked about last year's Little Rock school integration incident.

Finally the No. 1 limousine, containing Mr. Nixon, Dr. Garcia Velutini, the Foreign Minister, Lt.-Col. Vernon Walters, Mr. Nixon's interpreter, and a Secret Service man, inched forward, then picked up speed and whisked through the toll gate onto the "Autopista," the 13-mile superhighway to Caracas.

The time was 11.21.

As the cavalcade moved uphill, the lead car contained two pale-faced, tight-lipped men.

Mr. Nixon was trying to make the best of a bad situation.

Foreign Minister Velutini, aghast, embarrassed, horrified, was trying to wipe the spittle off the suit and face of his nation's guest wth a handkerchief.

In Caracas

In the car behind, Mrs. Nixon and Senora de Garcia, the Foreign Minister's wife, chatted nervously, mouthing the proper little diplomatic pleasantries.

The convoy arrived in Caracas at noon and proceeded down traffic-choked Avenida Sucre.

Then a choque — a stoppage of traffic—occurred.

A crowd rushed up to the Vice-President's car and started banging on the left-hand windows. One window broke and Nixon's interpreter, Lt.-Col. Vernon Walters, felt the sting of a splinter of glass as it cut his lip.

Secret Service men leaped out and started elbowing the bravos back.

Two of them carried out from in front of the car a youngster who had lain down to prevent the car's moving. Then the convoy resumed its progress.

Richard M. Nixon.

By Design

A few moments later there was a second choque—one caused, according to Americans in Caracas, by an accident, but according to Mr. Nixon and members of his party, by design.

"It was no accident," the Vice-President said. "There were two trucks. They collided and the drivers just walked away."

The convoy ground to another halt.

This time the mob went wild. Screaming, beating on the lead car with sticks, pieces of scrap iron and brickbats, howling the foul imprecations which abound in the Spanish language, spitting, throwing rocks, the bravos tried to get into the Nixon car.

It can be said categorically that if Vice-President Nixon had been riding in an open car, or if the mob had ripped open one of the Cadillac's doors—or if Secret Service men had fired on the attackers—Mr. Nixon would be dead today.

Tide Turns

Somehow, in that moment of supreme confusion, the tide turned.

The choque ahead was cleared.

The Nixon limousine cut around the Press truck and the convoy proceeded.

Next stop was the Panteon, resting place of Simon Bolivar, the convoy would have to pass through Avenida Urdaneta, only one-car wide.

The street was packed with banner-waving young rowdies.

Mr. Nixon recalls the scene:

"We started up this street. Our six policemen had dwindled to two. I saw what was ahead and made my decision. I told the driver, through my interpreter, to turn right at the next corner.

To Embassy

"The Foreign Minister said, 'we can't do this; we are going to the Panteon.'

"I told him it was important to get away, to go some place where they wouldn't know we'd be."

Mr. Nixon then told the driver to go to the Embassy Residence on a hill in the Las Lomas suburb a couple of miles to the east.

He cancelled a scheduled appearance at the Circulo Militar —the plush national officers' club where he was to have stayed—and moved in with the U.S. Ambassador, Edward J. Sparks.

The Nixon party was split on what to do.

Some of his advisers wanted him to leave as soon as possible.

Others wanted him to stick it out until his planned 12-30 a.m. Thursday departure.

At 10-30 Wednesday morning a phone call came in from Washington. It was President Eisenhower.

Nixon talked privately with him for about 20 minutes.

Unexpectedly, about half an hour later, the Vice-President said he thought he ought to go back to the States. Half past one would be a good time to go, he thought.

Trick Works

Just at this moment, an invitation arrived from the Palacio Blanco. The junta wanted Mr. Nixon to be its guest at luncheon, and would assure his safety.

"What turned the trick," a close associate said, "was that the junta members told the Vice-President the Government would fall if he rejected the invitation."

Mr. Nixon stayed at the Circulo Militar until 4 p.m. At 4-15 he got into the limousine for the ride to Maiquetia.

The Nixon party's cars squealed to a stop at Maiquetia.

The Vice-President, Mrs. Nixon and the others got out.

They walked to the official plane, which had been under air-tight guard all night.

After some brief farewells they got into the plane and waved a last good-bye.

The time was 5.09 p.m. It had been 30 hours and 11 minutes since Mr. Nixon's plane had landed, and those 30 hours had shaken the hemisphere.

It may turn out they had also changed the course of U.S. policy toward the Latin Republics.

'Groupism' Gnaws At Congress

KALIDAS HAS GIVEN A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION IN HIS RITUSAMHARA (SONG OF THE SEASONS) OF A FOREST FIRE IN SUMMER, WHEN THE ANIMALS OF THE WILD SHED THEIR NATURAL ANIMOSITY AND, RUN IN A HERD, INCLUDING THE CARNIVORA, TO SAVE THEMSELVES FROM THE FAST-SPREADING CONFLAGRATION.

From Sahibganj in the north comes the story that bears unable to bear the heat have left the jungles for villages in search of water.

Heat and cold are comparative ideas of what a human being can stand comfortably. When either of these exceed the limit of endurance we have often to take cognisance of the temperature.

But even while working in the sweltering heat of Bombay with humidity hovering around 70 per cent it is more comfortable not to talk too much about the discomfort of working in summer under a bath of perspiration. Usually more talk about physical discomfort only enhances the psychological susceptibility and adds to restlessness.

But the heat wave now sweeping the northern States of Bihar, Bengal, U.P. and Rajasthan—and this week Southern India—has already claimed more than 300 human lives, besides hundreds of cattle, birds of the air and even monkeys in search of water.

★

The scarcity of drinking water late in summer is a perpetual phenomenon in many areas but when the monsoon is delayed by weeks, the meagre sources of the potable fluid dry up and life's main problem every day is the job of getting sufficient drinking water, which often has to be carried from a distance of miles.

Even Government or public attempts to keep up the supply by trucks and trains will not avail much as no human being can be satisfied with the bare minimum of drinking water for his daily needs.

At such times the human being, as he is taught by our religions, prays to the Almighty for gracious boon of the life-sustaining liquid. Nepal valley which is severely affected by drought was the scene of much intense prayer and sacrifices for rain during the last week. And there was, after some days, a shower, but it did not mitigate the sufferings of the residents

Big Loss

The delay in the onset of the monsoon has had other side effects.

From Konkan to Bihar, farmers plough the fields and at the first shower sow the seeds. If there are further showers the seeds sprout and the agricultural season begins in earnest.

BUT THIS YEAR THE SKY HAS BEEN QUITE CLEAR AND EVEN THE FEW FLOCCULENT CLOUDS HAVE NOT BORNE ANY WATER. AND THE SEEDS SOWN AFTER DECEPTIVE SHOWERS, TO THE TUNE OF LAKHS OF RUPEES WORTH HAVE ALL GONE WASTE.

These are hard times for many States and their residents and the prospects of the season's crops also dwindle when the monsoon is nowhere in sight.

And in Madras with the thermometer registering 106 there is a big cut in electricity.

Want of water can cause real tragedy can be instanced from the fall within three days of Singapore, after the waterpipe line from Johore was cut by the Japanese who commanded the Johore causeway

Teachers

If children are the country's precious wealth of the future, their custodians during their formative schooling years should be endowed with dignity of their position and must be kept above the fear of day-to-day want.

The demands of the incumbents in various spheres of the teaching profession have been voiced all over the country from time to time.

It is, therefore, good to note that during the last week the Andhra Government decided to give the teachers a small increment, which may in some measure help to meet the increasing cost of living. The Andhra teachers should, therefore, be thankful for small mercies.

The Madras Government also took a decision about secondary teachers.

In future ALL teachers in secondary and other schools recognised by the State Education Department can get the benefit of the Provident Fund-cum-Insurance-cum-Pension scheme.

This scheme was first introduced for the benefit of primary school teachers and for some categories of teachers of the secondary schools under aided managements, municipal councils, district boards and panchayats. The original scheme came into effect from April 1, 1955.

The present scheme comes into effect from April 1, 1958. It will become applicable to those who retire from service on or after April 1, 1958.

Under the scheme, insurance, maturing at 55 years, is compulsory for those teachers who have put in five years of service.

More 'Rebels'

CONGRESS politics seems to be taking turns in throwing up dissidents in State after State.

DURING THE LAST FEW WEEKS WE HAD A CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN MYSORE, A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE PUNJAB CHIEF MINISTER AND NOW 'REBELS' SEEM TO BE LIFTING THEIR HEADS IN THE ANDHRA PRADESH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The dissidents have four representatives on the Congress executive and eight on the Congress Legislative Party executive.

Dr. Chenna Reddy, Mr. K. Chandramouli and Mr. K. Obulla Reddy, three ex-ministers, and Shrimati Sangam Laxmibai, M.P., are the four persons who have resigned from the newly-formed executive of the State Congress Legislature Party.

Groupism

One of them said that the resignations were a protest against the "group attitude" of the Chief Minister and and the president of the P.C.C.

The wrangle seems to be over the selection of candidates for the State Legislative Council.

The dissidents charge that the C.M. and P.C.C. president favour their own group which may lead to the weakening of the Congress organisation in the State.

One of the dissidents has gone to Delhi to contact the Central Congress Parliamentary Board.

The official group charges that one of the Congressmen suspended for filing nomination against the official candidate in the elections from the Local Authorities constituencies belongs to this dissident group and they take a serious view of such breach of discipline.

Evil In U.P.

THEN a northern India paper publishes a couple of columns of details about the evil of 'groupism' in the Uttar Pradesh Congress. There is also a complaint of "some leaders of the headquarters of the State Congress and the Government usurping the powers that should reside in the district Congress committees."

The paper says that there is also the growing feeling that the Congress organisation and Congress Government are getting farther away from each other.

"Groupism" is a veritable evil and it is found that one group is more bitterly hostile to another than a political party would be to its adversary.

The climax of "groupism" was reached at Ahen in Aligarh district where groups came into open conflict and were so aggressive that firing had to be resorted to.

NEVER IN THE HISTORY OF THE CONGRESS HAS THE PARTY GOVERNMENT ARRESTED ITS OWN MEN AND ORDERED FIRING ON A PROCESSION LED BY THEM.

While such is the case in U.P., in Rajasthan the P.C.C. has taken the view that two Congressmen who fought against official candidates and got elected should be allowed to rejoin the Party.

But the Jaipur D.C.C. president did not allow the 'rebels' to take part in the District Board Congress Party leader's election.

This issue was referred to the A.-I.C.C. which has held that the P.C.C. should reconsider the issue of admitting the 'rebels' into the Congress.

Dhebar's Call

WHILE this is the state of affairs in several States, the Congress President Mr. U. N. Dhebar has drawn up a 19-point programme to energise and consolidate the Congress.

In his circular to the P.C.C.s Mr. Dhebar seems to be mainly pointing to the superior organisational methods of the Communists and asks Congressmen to take a lesson from them. The Reds "build from the lowest bottom," he says.

This new trend will have to catch rapidly if the Congress organisation is not to deteriorate further, and suffer more showdowns like Gurgaon and Deviculum.

— B. G. L.

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

VIDA ORE.

THE river is pricked with a million needles of rain, the woods are soaked, and the raw wind whiplashing the firs and cedars screams against the log house in the forest, which looks toward the banks of the McKenzie.

But inside, the spare man poring over maps is oblivious to the Oregon storm. He has seen 51 such winters.

His mind is focused on spring and summer.

The maps and the reports of surveyors, explorers, historians and geographers interest him most now, not the banshee wind or the flaunting rain or the white fall-out in the Highlands, covering the Cascade Range he knows so well with a blanket of snow which will not be lifted until early August.

The man is Prince Helfrich, Oregon's most famous guide, and he is looking for more swift, hard rivers to conquer.

Among the 45,000 miles of western stream he has rowed, he was the first to run Oregon's thunderous Deschutes, the first to go down British Columbia's clear-water, and one of the first to boat the Rogue, the Owyhee, the Blitzen and the lower stretches of the John Day—all in Oregon.

Three times he has successfully challenged the turbulent Snake river through fearsome Hells Canyon.

And every year since 1939 he has led there has not been a single fatality. Several times, capsizing members of his parties had the good sense to cling to rocks, making it comparatively easy for Prince to pick them out of the river.

Helfrich has been on the Mckenzie since he was seven, and knows every foot of the river. Herbert Hoover, whom he guided while still in high school, urged Prince to study geology. But after receiving his degree from the University of Oregon, in 1930, he couldn't find a job.

So he married his college sweetheart, Marjorie Peyton, and returned to the river, as guide and trapper.

Until World War II, when he went into the woods to lead a logging crew, Prince also trapped in the mountains. He spent the winters alone in the cascades, snowshoeing along his trap line, and returning in the spring with the skins of martin, weasel and red fox.

★

During those years Helfrich also ran trap lines along the

Famous Guide And Trapper

By RALPH FRIEDMAN

has run the fabled "River of No Return," the middle fork of the Salmon, in Idaho.

"The toughest stream of them all," he declares, "was the middle fork of the Salmon. The most scenic, the McKenzie, because it's such a natural green river. The most frightening, the Snake at Hells Canyon. The most deceptive, the Blitzen," which pours out of the Steen Mountains, in eastern Oregon.

★

The Blitzen starts calm and clear off the slopes of the 10,000-foot-high Steens, but within a bend or two after it reaches the plain, it turns rough and rock-strewn.

Helfrich's party, which had put its craft in the stream right after breakfast, made only a mile by noon.

"The stream was so crowded with rocks there wasn't room to go through," he explains.

"We broke our oars on the rocks. We used the tops of a juniper for oars and made oar blades out of our seats."

In all his years of running rivers, Helfrich has never used a motor. "They're float trips," he says. "I just let the current pull me down." But "shooting the chutes" of foaming, wicked streams as the Salmon and the Snake requires steel nerves, perfect timing, a sixth sense, and years of experience."

Depending upon the stream, Helfrich has used canoes, rubber boats, or the famous McKenzie river craft. His favourite is the McKenzie, which features extreme rakes and flares, with the stern shaped the same as the bow.

★

The boat, about 14 feet in length, weighs about 200 pounds. The bottom is made of half-inch plywood, the sides of quarter-inch plywood.

Helfrich thinks this craft is the best all-around boat for running rivers.

In all the river parties he he looked over every day. His catches included beaver, muskMckenzie, Willamette and Deschutes.

He set 200 traps along his 60-mile line of the Mckenzie, which rat, coon, otter and mink.

In the summer and autumn Prince guided fishermen and hunters, but since 1946 has been available only to anglers—and for river trips. "Hunters are too hard to get along with," he says. During the last 10 years Helfrich has taken a month off each summer to direct his boys' camp, which he established at the insistence of parents he guided.

The camp has no permanent buildings. A base of operations is established at a mountain lake high in the Cascade, reached only by packing in, and from there trip are made to surrounding lakes and streams. The boys—there are two groups of 18—are taught to cast a fly, row a boat, make camp, and cook food over an open fire. But, says Prince, "the most important things are, the boys are taught conservation of wilderness areas and of wildlife."

The Helfrichs—Prince, Marjorie, two boys and a girl—are a happy, sociable family who spend much time together in their Rail Creek home.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Have you joined this premier, All-India Children's Association or not yet?

Please send for its particulars from Dada —"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a six naye paise (one anna) stamp for postage.

Dada will be pleased to hear from you and to know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

Soviets Suffer Set-Back In Cold War

Chronicle Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS.

The director of the Voice of America believes the Communists have actually suffered a cold-war setback in touching off anti-American riots in Lebanon, Algeria and South America because of America's "reputation of credibility."

"This is the most effective weapon the Free World has," asserted Robert E. Button in an interview.

The U.S. Information Service official was asked:

Why did the rioters smash up the USIS libraries, instead of attacking the U.S. Embassies, the traditional symbol of this country abroad?

He said: "The libraries represented ideas — books — about the American way of life and the Communists didn't want them to be read. They know that once people learn the fundamental facts of freedom, they don't ever want to give them up."

"The attacks on the libraries was book-burning, pure and simple, the same type of thing that Hitler and other dictators engaged in. People will remember this and will want to know what made the Communists so afraid of a 'harmless' thing like a book and begin thinking about what those books contained. That can only work to our advantage."

MODEL VILLAGE WELL

People's enthusiasm coupled with aid from Community Projects and local authorities has resulted in the construction of a large number of improved type of wells during the Plan period, bringing good water within the reach of millions in different parts of the country. Photo shows a clean, cemented community well in Nagal Hira village (Alwar), Rajasthan. It has been built by contributions from the people of the village.

Stelling Sets Up First Colony For Elders

TAMPA.

NOT long ago a tall, blue-eyed Philadelphia business man was on the verge of retiring, when he received his first Social Security check for the sum of $103.

That was the beginning of the end of his retirement plans.

John H. Stelling had accumulated a modest fortune from a lifetime of engineering airplanes and automobiles and importing foreign cars.

When he looked at his $103 Social Security check he began to wonder how on earth anyone could retire on that amount of money and live comfortably.

He soon found the answer. They couldn't.

New Business

Spurred by curiosity, Stelling investigated in such major metropolitan areas as New York city, and had a look at the data gathered by the National Social Welfare Association.

"I learned," says Stelling, "that nobody could live on a Social Security check without being a burden to others, or without depriving themselves of some of the comforts oldsters deserve."

By Harry Kursh

Stelling retired from business, but took up a new business — the business of proving that it is possible to provide elderly Americans with decent and comfortable homes, in a climate suitable to retirement, and at a cost that would not leave them penniless towards the end of the month.

Today, at the age of 74, Stelling has seen his dream come true.

After years of battling odds, planning and crusading, the first retired couples have moved into their new homes in Stelling Village, a 330-acre tract 15 miles south of here.

SPONSORED BY A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION ORGANISED BY STELLING, THE VILLAGE NAMED AFTER HIM IS A UNIQUE COMMUNITY COMPLETELY, EXCLUSIVELY AND SCIENTIFICALLY PLANNED TO PROVIDE LOW-COST HOMES FOR AMERICANS LIVING ONLY ON PENSION INCOMES.

Plans call for the erection of 1,000 homes the first year and thereafter for 1,500 additional homes, each carefully laid out to make living comfortable and pleasant for either single or married pensioners.

Facilities

Through financing and mass-construction economies, Stelling hopes the price of each home will be kept under $6,500, but thus far they may be acquired for only $250 down, with a $40 monthly payment, no extras.

Stelling Village will have its own recreational facilities, shopping centres, houses of worship, and central plots for raising flowers and vegetables.

Free bus transportation will be provided to take oldsters to near-by towns and beaches.

Through part-time employment for maintenance around the village, Stelling also hopes many senior citizens will be able to augment their incomes.

Stelling Village will go down in history as the town that was launched by a $103 Social Security check.

Housing

talking of BOOKS

"LITERARY HOMICIDE"

WASHINGTON's own modern George Washington, who is generally regarded as head of the Washington family in America today, is now echoing, with considerable amusement, those famous words of the humourist Mark Twain:

"Reports of my death are greatly exaggerated."

U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge, George Thomas Washington, who last November handed down the vital decision in the Memphis Natural Gas Case, is now taking with sporting good humour an error which appears in a new book recently published by Lippincott's.

The book is "The American Stockholder," authored by the syndicated financial columnist Joseph A. Livingston.

On page 226, there is a reference to the work of the "late Judge George Thomas Washington."

Columnist Livingston has long been an admirer of Judge Washington's own authoritative opus, "Corporate Executives' Compensation," first published in 1942 and shortly to be reissued in a revised edition.

Now, columnist Livingston, who used to live in Georgetown with his wife and daughter before going to the Philadelphia Bulletin as home base, says that for years he has reverently regarded Judge Washington as "a financial elder statesman who died at an advanced age."

VERY MUCH ALIVE

So Livingston, who has a reputation among Government officials for rarely pulling a boner, was astonished to learn that Judge Washington is not only very much alive, but actually his junior by three years.

Livingston celebrated his 53rd birthday last month, while judge Washington will not be fifty until next month.

The columnist had no inkling that he had unwittingly written an "obituary" of the distinguished judge, until he received a letter from Louis Loss, now a professor at Harvard Law School.

After reading an advance copy of the book, Professor Loss placed a long distance phone call from Massachusetts to Washington to check on the surprise "passing" of his longtime friend. But he cancelled the call when the operator reported, "Judge Washington is in court."

Instead then he wrote a kidding note to Joe Livingston: "You have prematurely killed off one of our most eminent Federal judges."

Democratic Control Over State Spending

THE INDIAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM. By O. K. Ghosh. Published by Kitab Mahal, Allahabad. Pages 140. Price Rs. 5.

IN ANY DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY, THE PROBLEM OF HOW TO CONTROL THE EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS BY GOVERNMENT CREATES A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS.

It is necessary to ensure that appropriate sanction is taken for the raising of revenue and for various items of expenditure.

It is then necessary to ensure that the various amounts appropriated for different purposes are properly used in accordance with the sanctions.

Finally, it is necessary to ensure that the most economic use has been made of these funds in the larger interests of the country.

In doing all this, it is also necessary to ensure that the rules and regulations are not so complex and the machinery of government so slow-moving that executive action is made impossibly slow and the Government of the country is thus made ineffective in relation to the tasks it has to carry out.

It is the function of the financial system of the country to ensure that these purposes are served and that the democratic control over the administrative machinery is not vitiated by the inherent tendency of the various organs of government to arrogate to themselves ever-increasing authority.

Appleby Report

In India, during recent times, there has been some discussion regarding the appropriate financial system for a democratic country which wishes to go in for a programme of planned economic development in which the State is to play an important part.

The criticisms of the existing system by the American administrative expert, Mr. Paul Appleby, the defence of that system by the then Finnce Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, and the suggestions for modification in the existing system proposed by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, Mr. Ashok Chanda, are some of the important developments in this controversy.

Unfortunately, this controversy has taken place more or less in a vacuum as far as the country is concerned, for very few people, not excluding economists and political scientists, are really aware of the features of the existing system and of their implications.

In this context, the present work by a senior Government official, connected with both the revenue and the spending departments at different times and at present Accountant-General of Uttar Pradesh, is very welcome.

With his wide experience of the different departments of Government and of the controlling accounting authority, Mr. Ghosh is certainly well qualified to explain the complexities of the Indian financial system to the general reader and to analyse its characteristics in the light of the systems existing in other countries.

Comprehensive

Within the brief space of 140 pages, the author has managed to discuss very comprehensively the various problems connected with the system.

Financial relations between the Centre and the States, budgetary methods, expenditure control, audit and planning, all these different aspects of financial administration are adequately covered.

The author's method is first to get out the problems, then to give brief descriptive accounts of the position in India and some foreign countries and finally in the light of these description to present some analysis of the various methods of solving the problems concerned.

Perhaps of special interest to the Economist will be the chapters contained in Section II dealing with the Budget and in Section III dealing with Expenditure Control.

The author deserves the thanks of all for having taken time off from his official duties to produce this very useful little book.

H.E.

Town Planning

"The landscape architect today examines the way that the landscape has grown. He examines the way that the natural resources have been exploited by man — the way man has utilised the resources on the surface of the land, the way he has built up new farming patterns, the way those farming patterns have grown and developed to more advanced and complex patterns.

"He has noted the way man has sometimes been indiscriminate in his exploitation of the surface of the earth, the way virgin forests have been stripped, the way agriculture has been wasteful and left dust bowls.

"The landscape architect today is able to use that fund of material from his studies to suggest a framework of new development in the countryside which will be intelligent and avoid these past mistakes.

— DR. ARNOLD WEDDLE

LEV and Tamara Golovanov, 30-year-old husband and wife dancers from Moscow now touring the U.S. and Canada with the Moiseyev Ballet, find out all about the chocolate ice cream soda on a get-acquainted tour of New York. The couple has been "Honoured Artistes of the Republic" in Russia.

CZECH YOUTH TURN ALCOHOLICS

Chronicle Correspondent

VIENNA.

The Czech Government has ordered prices of alcoholic drinks increased by 20 per cent and milk prices slashed in its fight against alcoholism, newspaper "Mlada Fronta" reported.

The newspaper noted alcohol consumption increased by five per cent during last year and the number of juvenile alcoholics by 31 per cent.

Moiseyev Dancers In New York

By Mary Frances Hagen

NEW YORK.

THE ENTHUSIASM WITH WHICH NEW YORKERS HAVE TAKEN TO THE 100 RUSSIAN FOLK DANCERS AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE HAS BEEN MATCHED HEARTILY BY THE MOISEYEV TROUPE'S BRAVOS FOR NEW YORK.

The dancers saw the city during a Sunday boat trip around Manhattan Island.

The leisurely cruise was a welcome respite for them from their nightly quota of spectacular leaps and high kicks from a squat position.

Like any group of tourists, the Russians came well armed with cameras, and there was a clicking of shutters as the day liner passed the Wall Street skyline, the Statue of Liberty and the United Nations complex.

*

They also brought along some political doctrines.

Lev Golovanov, a tall, handsome man who is Igor Moiseyev's assistant, expounded on the Communist theory of art:

"Art that has no aim is reactionarry," he said. "It must reflect the ideology of society. Everyone in the Soviet Union thinks that Art must educate and serve the people."

The star dancer added that he believes artists attain a higher degree of perfection when subsidised by the State. There is no question that they attain a higher standard of living; Soviet artists such as Lev receive up to 10 times the salary as skilled factory workers.

Both Lev and his wife Tamara, also a Moiseyev dancer, are "honored artists of the republic," which means they are considered very good. When the cruise was over they were accompanied on a tour of New York by this reporter.

It included a hike through Central Park, a visit to the Ringling Brothers' five-ring circus and soda-sipping at a Times Square drugstore.

*

The evening ended with a stop at Roseland, the well-known Broadway dance hall.

The Golovanovs were amused by the number of elderly people doing the Mambo and the Cha-Cha-Cha but said that much of American popular dancing seemed erotic and "not beautiful."

Tamara was asked by one of the stags for a dance, but decided to sit that one out in "peaceful co-existence."

Light Wave To Fix Exact Inch

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

PRODUCING an inch which will be precisely an inch, not, for example, a mere .9.999,-999 millionths of the measure, is a present job of U.S. Bureau of Standards physicists.

There are two other inch-using countries, Britain and Canada.

Each has its own inch.

All three inches differ minutely but enough to confound the confusion.

Presumably all will comply with a common standard, once it has been adequately established.

The other countries also are trying to produce a precise inch.

The three inches not only must agree but must be easily transposable into the metric system.

Eventually, it is believed, both standard inch and standard metre will be built up from the length of a single wave length of light which is a unit of nature itself and will be the same everywhere and forever.

It now seems likely that the ultimate standard will be a wave length of orange light in the spectrum of the rare gas Krypton when it is made luminescent.

Couzens Broke With Ford And Fought U. S. Treasury

By Jay G. Hayden

WASHINGTON.

FROM creation in 1903 of the Ford Motor Co., of which he was, next to Henry Ford, the most important builder, until his death in 1936, close on the heels of defeat for senatorial renomination, James Couzens was never far out of the nation's headlines.

Yet today, for the first time, there is offered a book-length review of Couzens' career, factual and analytical — "Independent Man" by Harry Barnard, Charles Scribner's Sons the publisher.

The reason for this long delay very well may be the raging conflicts, both within himself and with almost everybody with whom he became associated, that made Couzens' character and actions extremely difficult to explain and assess.

ADAMANT

A highly successful businessman, he was from the beginning a rebel against the established business order and he was still pursuing that bent during his last days, in savage controversy over the Detroit Bank closings and other aspects of the 1930's depression.

Vowing always that he was a Republican, he was during his 14-year Senatorship a thorn in the sides of three Presidents of that party — Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

True, Couzens fought frequently with President Roosevelt, despite the latter's appointment of him as delegate to the London Economic Conference and an offer of the Postmaster-Generalship in 1936, provided Couzens would either quit the Senate or turn Democrat.

Couzens refused the latter tender because it would look as though "I was bought off."

An instance of prodding Roosevelt was Couzens' donation of $550,000 toward building by the State of Michigan of the West Acres Housing Project near Pontiac, to prove that Harry Hopkins' 'new deal' constructions in that line were foolishly located and too expensive.

TWO QUARRELS

Of couzens' personal quarrels two produced consequences truly gigantic.

First, the break with Henry Ford, begun by Couzens' resignation of the Ford General Managership because of Ford's anti-British war attitude, and climaxed by a tough tug of pocketbooks that certainly contributed to the Michigan banking disaster.

Early in 1923 Couzens wrote a letter sharply questioning accuracy of statements Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon had made in defence of his then pending tax programme.

Not accustomed to being quizzed in such sharp terms, especially by a Republican, Mellon responded as one of his friendly biographers admitted, by "rubbing Couzens the wrong way."

TREASURY CLASH

Coincidentally Couzens launched a Senate investigation of the whole Treasury Department.

The rumpus was greatly intensified, when Couzens' employment at his own expense of Francis J. Heney, famous California prosecutor, as his committee counsel, drew a special message from President Coolidge denouncing that step and demanding that the Republican Senate reverse it.

The Senate stuck with Couzens, but a little later the U.S. Treasury launched a suit for recovery of taxes from Ford minority stockholders, $10,000,000 of the levy against Couzens.

INSTEAD OF PAYING, COUZENS, AFTER A LONG LAW SUIT, COLLECTED CLOSE TO A MILLION DOLLARS.

Australia Takes Over

SYDNEY.

LOOKING for a job? How about bossing a peaceful tropical island for $4,500 per year—tax free—plus a rent-free, furnished residence and a $1,200 a year expense account?

Apply to the Australian Government. There are a few qualifications, of course: a knowledge of South-East Asia conditions, experience in colonial public service and, alas, the ability to speak Malayan.

Australia is looking for a man with these attributes to administer its newest territory, Christmas Islands, a 60-square-mile territory 400 miles off the south-west coast of Java and 1,000 miles from Australia.

Command of the island has just been assumed by the Australians. The British Government formerly administered it from Singapore.

Already scores of applications have poured in from all over the world. They come from adventurers, would-be pukka sahibs and even from Malay-speaking Asian experts.

But there's plenty of time to apply. Selection of the administrator won't be made for a couple of months. The new boss will oversee a population of 2,626, including 171 Europeans, 16 Indians, 1,937 Chinese and 512 Malayans. He will be responsible for law and order, education, health, immigration, mails and local government generally.

The main business is phosphate production.

New Memoir Of O. Henry

By Peter Trueman

NEW YORK.

A CRUMBLING, brown-edged IOU turned up the other day among business records of an old downtown tavern.

But it wasn't an ordinary promise to pay.

Dated 1902, it referred to an unsettled beverage account.

And the signature was O. Henry's.

The document came to light in a place on Third Avenue, a few steps from the famous short story writer's 18th Street rooms.

And O. Henry must have done that on-the-cuff sipping just before, or just after, an event which was to mark the turning point of his life.

For on another night in 1902, in a tavern a block away from the ancient IOU's resting place, a cub reporter and a copy boy from the old New York World came to the end of a month-long search.

The editor of the World's Sunday Magazine had read a brilliant short story in an obscure trade journal. It was signed by an unknown who called himself O. Henry.

The journal had no record of the writer's address, but suggested he was somewhere in New York. The World's hunt was on.

The end came in a tavern at the corner of Irving Place and 18th Street.

A solitary, square-shouldered man, drinking at the end of the bar, acknowledged himself.

THE HEART OF JULIET JONES — Got Settled

DINING ROOM
TELL 'EM YOU'RE AGAINST SIN AND FOR BUSINESS. HOW WRONG CAN YOU GO WITH THAT FORMULA?
The DEVON Boosters Club WELCOMES JULIET JONES!
ALL RIGHT, MR. WELLS—I ONLY HOPE—
—THE STRINGS DON'T SHOW! IF THEY DO, THE WHOLE TOWN WILL KNOW WHO'S REALLY RUNNING FOR MAYOR. YOU!
ME—I'M JUST A SOILED HIRED HAND! THEY'LL VOTE FOR YOU AS LONG AS YOU DON'T MAKE 'EM THINK!
AND I STILL THINK YOU'RE CYNICAL AND WRONG!
—BUSINESS FLOURISHES IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF GOOD WILL—AND UNDER MY ADMINISTRATION WE WILL STRIVE FOR GOOD WILL. THANK YOU!
MISS JONES—I'M OSCAR DRABE. RUN A MACHINE TOOL SHOP HERE IN TOWN.
OF COURSE, MR. DRABE—OF COURSE I KNOW YOU BY REPUTATION.
I RESPECT WOMEN—NOBODY WHO KNOWS OSCAR DRABE'LL DENY THAT. BUT I'M A FRANK MAN, MISS JONES. AND I DON'T TAKE KINDLY TO THE NOTION OF YOUR RUNNING FOR MAYOR!
SHOEMAKER, STICK TO YOUR LAST. I ALWAYS SAY. AND YOUR LAST IS YOUR KITCHEN, MISS JONES. NOW I WARNED YOU I WAS MIGHTY OUTSPOKEN—
WHAT YOU DIDN'T SAY WAS THAT YOU'VE GOT CRUMMY MANNERS, TOO, MR. DRABE.
WHO ARE YOU?
I'M A SHOEMAKER, PAL. WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES IT MAKE WHO I AM? I DON'T LIKE YOUR BRAND OF LOUDMOUTH—
NOBODY TALKS THAT WAY TO OSCAR DRABE!
APOLOGIZE? TO WHOM? YOU? WHY? BECAUSE YOU'VE GOT THE MANNERS OF A HYENA?
MR. WELLS—VIC, STOP!
SURE I'LL STOP—IN A MINUTE!
OOOF
SPLAT!
SOMETHING WRONG, OSCAR?
NOTHING, FRIEND. JUST A FRIENDLY LITTLE ARGUMENT GOT SETTLED.
IF YOU KNEW OSCAR DRABE BETTER YOU WOULDN'T HAVE STARTED UP, FRIEND. NEED ANY HELP, MISS JONES?
N-NO, I THINK I CAN MANAGE!
I DON'T KNOW—THAT DIDN'T WORK OUT LIKE I FIGURED. O.K., YOU CAN LET GO NOW.
MY OLD MAN USED TO SAY—"VICTOR HUGO WELLS—NEVER THROW NOTHIN' HARDER'N A VERB IF YOU DON'T KNOW HOW TO HANDLE YOUR DUKES." SMART MAN, HUH?
THANKS FOR THE ASSIST. YOU CAN HELP ME OFF THE DECK ANY TIME I GET SLUGGED....FEEL FINE...I...
....THINK....

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SPORT CHRONICLE

Solitary Goal Helps Western Gain Full Points

SAILORS MISS BIG CHANCES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A solitary goal by Ashok in the sixty-sixth minute of play enabled Western Railway to collect full points at the expense of Indian Navy in the Senior Division of the Harwood Football League at the Cooperage this evening.

Indian Navy paid the penalty for not utilising the many opportunities that came their way and their inside left Nicholson who kept up a stream of accurate passes to his colleagues was the most disappointed man in the team.

The sailors dominated the game and had the Railway on the defence right from the kick-off. It was only after they were put in arears that they were completely demoralised.

Puthran who deputised for Sanjiva in the Railway goal though not tested seriously except on one occasion proved to be a real menace to the Navy forwards.

He was given able support by Salvi and Peter Joseph who had both Kundu and Peter well in check.

The game started off with a series of missed chances. Kundu, Nicholson and Lyndoh shooting wide. However Laloo tested Bhattacharjee and found him safe.

The Navy kept on pressing and a combined move between Peter and Nicholson saw the former send in a terrific shot which was well collected by Puthran.

Soon after that Barua lofted a ball for Bannerjee to head to Kundu who pushed it for Raju, but Puthran saved his shot.

Midway through the Railway gradually came into the picture. Laloo put Janki through but when sandwiched between defenders he shot wide.

CHANCES WASTED

In the thirtieth minute the Railway were unfortunate in not taking the lead. Borah fouled Laloo near the sideline. Janki who took the kick saw the ball slip through Bhattacharjee's hands and was entering the net, but George headed the ball away right from the goalline.

Thereafter Ashok wasted two good chances off Janki's centres.

After the change of ends, the Navy stormed the Railway goal. Nicholson saw his shot off Peter's pass strike the upper edge of the cross bar and go out.

Then Peter shot straight into Puthran's hand and a little later he shot wide.

In the ninth minute Salvi headed away Nicholson's flag kick only to see Lyngdoh send in a pile driver which Puthran tipped over to bring off a grand save.

At the other end Franco had only Bhattacharjee to beat off Laloo's through pass, but he shot feebly.

Western got the all-important goal in the twenty-sixth minute. Laloo moved up well after slipping the ball past Lyngdoh and passed the ball to Franco, but he was hemmed in between Borah and George.

He made a desperate effort and the ball deflected off Bhattacharjee to Ashok who had only to tap the ball in.

The teams:

WESTERN RAILWAY: Puthran; Krishnan, Salvi, Peter Joseph; Jacob, Jiggins; Janki, Laloo, Franco, Kuppuswamy, Ashok.

INDIAN NAVY: Bhattacharjee; Barua, George, Borah, Chowdhry, Lyngdoh; Peter, Bannerjee, Kundu, Nicholson, Raju.

REFEREE: J. Pinto.

WHAT YOU THINK

The apologia offered by Mr. Aswini Kumar, President of the Indian Hockey Federation and Chef de Mission of the Indian Contingent at Tokyo, makes painful reading. The supplementary statements by Prof. Gursewak Singh, Manager and Swami Jagannath, Coach, and Balbir Singh, Captain, make the position worse. These gentlemen seem to imagine that they are dealing with nincompoops or a most gullible class of people.

The refrain of their chorus is that the selected Centre-half, Jagjit Singh, was found unsuitable even before the team left for Japan! Why was he taken to Tokyo at all at the expense of Rs. 4,500? Why was he not replaced by Perumal or Unnikrishnan, who have teamed with Claudius before? Of course Antic, who carried the Railways on his back to victory in the National Championship, was not worthy of their consideration!

The question is naturally asked why Udham Singh was tried in the pivotal post at Delhi, and why Claudius was not tried?

Obviously, to make room for Balbir Jnr., come what may. The Punjab block would have us believe that Balbir Jnr. was as good as Udham in the inside-left berth. I am afraid that this is too big a pill to swallow. How is it then that India failed to score more than a brace against Korea—and conceded one in the bargain—while Pakistan notched eight against them? To say that Korea put up a scratch team against the latter is the height of unsportsmanship.

Our mentors have added insult to injury by stating that all the people there were against India. Sir, I had the privilege of touring with the Indian Hockey team in several countries of Europe in 1955 as manager and I can say without any fear of contradiction that we were treated right royally everywhere. It must be the behaviour of our officials and players which must have antagonised even our supporters. It is high time the Government of India took serious note of all this and saw that truly sporting and fair-minded officials were sent abroad in future.

In conclusion, I do not at all mind losing to Pakistan or any other superior team. I would give them all the credit for it. But I am not prepared to surrender the prestige and honour of my mother-land, even for the benefit of my near and dear ones, as was done by the selectors, Aswini Kumar and Co.

—J. C. MAITRA

E. BENGAL GAIN TOP POSITION

CALCUTTA, June 14.

East Bengal moved at the top of the League table by their four nil victory over Howrah Union this afternoon.

Mohan Bagun, another contestant for League honour, dropped a valuable point when their match against Rajasthan ended in a goalless draw.

In the other match B N R defeated International by the slender margin of one-nil goal.—UPI.

Olympic Runner Sets Record

SYDNEY, June 14.

Australian Olympic runner Albert Thomas broke three two-mile records in a special attempt at Sydney cricket ground today.

He ran the distance in eight minutes 36.8 seconds, easily beating the Australian native and New South Wales records of Alan Lawrence, whose respective times were 8 minutes 48.2 secs. and 8 minutes 50.2 secs.

Thomas' third record was the Australian all-comers which stood at 8 minutes 45.6 secs, set up by Britain's Chris Brasher.—UPI-AFP.

Entries For "Times" T. T. Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Entries for the first major Table Tennis Tournament, the "Times of India" Championships which will be run concurrently with the Team event, will close on Wednesday, June 18.

All the usual events will be held but the most heartening feature is the reduction of entrance fees for the Juniors' events.

Competitors for the singles will have to pay 75 naya paisa instead of Rs. 1/8 while those for the doubles will have to pay Rs. 1/8 instead of Rs. 2/8.

The competition will be run at their Sports Club from June 21 to July 3.

JOCKEY DIXON RIDES 3 STRAIGHT WINNERS

BANGALORE, June 14.

A FINE HAT-TRICK BY JOCKEY DIXON AND TRAINER R. H. SHAW COMBINATION WAS THE MAIN FEATURE TODAY ON THE FOURTH DAY OF THE BANGALORE RACES.

The chief event of the day, the Bangalore Cup Division One, was won by Raja of Ramnad's Golden Spot, astride Foley.

It was not quite a good day for punters, only two favourites obliging in a card of seven events.

Ocean Star and Golden Spot were the only favourites that came out successful—in the Mysore Plate and the Bangalore Cup, Division One.

Vakil who steered Home Ocean Star in the former was given an allowance of seven pounds.

The treble event paid Rs. 202 on each of 35 tickets while 74 successful solvers got Rs. 28 each in the double event.

The following are the Bangalore Race results:

MAIDEN PLATE DIV. I: 6 Furs.

Sunny Brave 8-4 (Dixon) 1; Super Way 8-4 (McGaffin) 2; Supremo 8-4 (Chavan) 3; Skymaster 8-4 (Ahmed Khan) 4.

All ran.

Won by 3-1/2ls, 2ls, 5ls.

Time: 1 min. 23 sec.

Tote paid: Rs. 51 for Win; Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 13 for Places.

Favourite: The Bell Ringer.

Winner trained by R. H. Shaw.

MAIDEN PLATE DIV. II: 6 Furs

Flying Scotsman 8-4 (Dixon) 1; Amukiriki 8-1 (Damodar) 2; Our Pet 8-1 (P. Khade) 3; Red Magic 8-4 (Shankar) 4.

Won by 2ls, 2ls, neck.

Time: 1 min. 23 sec.

Not run: Bonus.

Tote paid: Rs. 39 for Win; Rs. 13, Rs. 12 and Rs. 12 for Places.

Favourite: Our Pet.

Winner trained by R. H. Shaw.

THE MANJRI PLATE: 1 M. 2 F.

Woodcutter 7-6 (Jagdish) 1; Fairy Kim 8-4 (McGaffin) 2; Palace Gates 8-3 (P. Khade) 3; High Velocity 7-3 (Shinde) 4.

Not run: Gay Jock.

Won by 3l, 3l, 1/2l.

Time: 2 min. 20-1/5 sec.

Tote paid: Rs. 44 for Win; Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 for Places.

Favourite: Fairy Kim.

Winner trained by Raymond.

THE BANGALORE CUP DIV. II Six Furlongs

Maid of Phakos 8-12 (Butfoy) 1; Dan Leno 8-6 (Shankar) 2; West Wave 8-7 (Foley) 3; Paragraph 9-0 (N'Neale) 4.

Not run: White Nun, Flistridge Rose, Queen's Will.

Won by half l. nk, and neck.

Time: 1 min. 20-1/5 sec.

Tote paid: Rs. 37 for Win; Rs. 15, Rs. 16 and Rs. 15 for Places.

Favourite: Miss Muffin.

Winner trained by Alford.

THE BANGALORE CUP DIV. I 6 Furlongs

Golden Spot 8-0 (Foley) 1; Ever Ready 8-10 (Evans) 2; Big Top 8-13 (Black) 3; State Occasion 9-4 (Dixon) 4.

Not run: Turniquet, Flovale.

Won by 1-1/2, nk, half.

Time: 1 min. 19 sec.

Tote paid Rs. 23 for Win; Rs. 15, Rs. 46 and Rs. 29 for Places.

Favourite: Golden Spot.

Winner trained by Raymond.

THE PALACE PLATE: 7 Furs.

Jazz Club 8-11 (Dixon) 1; Auguszine 8-11 (Evans) 2; Prince Rai 8-6 (Ragunath) 3; Bonaparte 7-8 (Gouli) 4.

Not run: Italian Goddess, Sans Peru.

Won by: 3l, nk, and 4ls.

Time: 1 min. 34 sec.

Tote paid Rs. 34 for Win; Rs. 17, Rs. 19 and Rs. 26 for Places.

Favourite: Sarkler.

Winner trained by R. H. Shaw.

THE MYSORE PLATE: 1 Mile

Ocean Star 8-11 (Vakil) 1; Royal Deal 8-10 (Rajoo) 2; Prakash 9-4 (Hanuman Singh) 3; Neck Tie 7-6 (Nathu Singh) 4.

Not run: Miss Kely, Princess Charming.

Won by 4l, 4l half.

Time: 1 min. 50 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 14 for Win; Rs. 12, Rs. 16 and Rs. 22 for places.

Favourite: Ocean Star.

Winner trained by D. N. Adenwalla.—UPI.

Krishnan Beaten

BRISTOL, June 14.

Britain's number one, Mike Davies today won the men's singles title of the West of England Lawn Tennis Championships here by beating India's Ramanathan Krishnan, 6-1, 6-4, 7-9, 6-4.—UPI-AFP.

Fraser Wins Title

BECKENHAM, (Kent), June 14.

Australia's Neale Fraser defeated Kurt Nielsen (Denmark) 6-4, 6-4 in the final of the men's singles in the Kent Lawn Tennis Championships here today. — UPI-AFP.

SECOND TEST LIKELY TO SEE FAST MEN

LONDON, June 14.

England's selectors tomorrow pick the team for the second Test against the New Zealand tourists, beginning on Thursday at Lord's.

Although England had such an overwhelming victory in the first Test, when they won so comfortably with a day-and-a-half in hand, it is extremely unlikely they will "ease up" in their selection of the toughest side available.

Both countries take the Tests quite seriously, although the advantage is overwhelmingly with England.

It is fairly certain that the team which won the first Test will be left almost unchanged for the second, but a hint by Arthur Gilligan, the former England captain, in his commentary for NAFEN after the first Test, that Brian Statham would probably turn out, is echoed by the experts today.

Statham is looked upon by many as England's Number One fast bowler and as the Lord's wicket usually helps pace, there is a belief that when the selectors meet they will be tempted to include England's probable Australian bowling line-up—the three fast men, Freddie Trueman, Peter Loader and Statham, plus only one spinner.

New Zealand would add to their considerable popularity if she gave England a really close battle, and one cheering item of news for them today is that Bert Sutcliffe, their star batsman, may be fit to play.—NAFEN.

Mid-East Airlines

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The Middle East Airlines will shortly extend its services to the Far East. The Airlines now operates thrice a week from Bombay to the Middle East and Europe.—UPI.

Film Awards Presented

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dilip Kumar (Naya Daur) and Meena Kumari (Sharada) got the Third Annual Film Critics' Awards, presented by the Film Journalists' Association, for the best actor and actress, for 1957.

The awards were presented by Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Union Defence Minister, at a gala function at the Metro tonight.

The film, "Do Ankhen Barah Haath", was adjudged the best picture; while V. Shantaram got the best director's trophy in the same picture.

The best supporting actor was Ajit in "Nay Daur" and Leela Chitnis the best supporting actress in "Basant Bahar."

The best male play-back singer was Mohammed Rafi for his song, "Jine Naaz Hai" in "Pyaasa" while the women's trophy was captured by Geeta Dutt for "Jane Kya" also in that same film.

The best music director was the team of Shanker — Jaikishan in "Basant Bahar."

The best foreign film was "Rainmaker."

Mr. Menon, in a brief speech, stressed the role of films in the national life of the country.

Referring to the presentation of the awards, he said that the task of the critic in spotting the best talent in cinematographic art was very difficult because of the large number of pictures in the country.

The large audience was a testimony to the keen interest the public took in the awards.

Mr. Burjor Pavri, president of the Association, welcoming Mr. Menon and other distinguished guests, stated that the awards aimed at providing a better incentive for higher standards in the different departments of the art.

Among those present were Chief Justice M. C. Chagla and Mrs. Chagla, Sheriff J. C. Jain, members of the Consular Corps and most of the leading film personalities.

President Prasad, is scheduled to arrive in Hyderabad on June 21 for a three-and-half-week stay in Andhra Pradesh.

Kramer & His Group Likely To Bring Back Davis Cup To America

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.

THERE'S a bright, new hope—Jack Kramer and his pro tennis stars to be specific—today to Uncle Sam's chances for winning back the Davis Cup.

James B. Moffett, chairman of the cup selection committee, said Kramer and his touring foursome—Pancho Gonzales, Pancho Segura, Tony Trabert, and Lew Hoad—would tutor amateurs hopeful of making the American team.

The first student will be Barry MacKay, 23-year-old Michigan graduate from Dayton, Ohio, and a member of the 1957 team which lost to Australia, 3-2. MacKay will go to New York this week end from Monte Carlo and practice with the pros on their eastern swing.

PRACTICE DAILY

Moffett said MacKay was chosen for special training because he was neither working nor in school.

The tennis official said MacKay would practice daily with the pros who, "being the great players they are, will help him overcome mistakes."

He said the professionals play every night for money and every day for fun.

"You'd think they'd get tired of it," Moffett added, "but they don't."

When the tour ends, MacKay is to go to Los Angels and work under the guidance of Kramer, a former U.S. champion and Davis Cup player.

Moffett emphasized other prospects those "who not only want to win but who show us they can," will be eligible for the same intensive training when it can be arranged.

He listed a number, including Whitney Reed of San Joes State Jack Douglas of Stanford, Ronnie Holmberg of Tulane, Mike Green of UCLA, and Mike Franks of Southern California.

Gilbert Shea of Los Angeles and Cliff Mayne of San Francisco are young business men who also have a chance, Moffett said.

He said the players' amateur status will not be jeopardized by the practice with pros.

THE UNITED STATES LAST WON THE CUP IN 1954. AUSTRALIA HAS DOMINATED THE COMPETITION SINCE.

The first challenge round for the United States is in May against Venezuela, at Caracas. The winner faces Canada in Montreal in June, with Australia the next step.

—Christian Science Monitor.

U. K. SPORTS CARS HAVE BIG DEMAND IN U. S.

LONDON, June 14.

The Triumph Motor Company is to keep up the output of its TR3 sports cars from 340 to 450 a week because of the big demand for them in the United States.

The increase will take place next month.

Heavy sales of the TR3 contribute a major part of the success whoch the whole Triumph range has been enjoying in the States. The company exported 8,000 units to that country in the first five months of the year alone. This compares with 10,000 units throughout the whole of 1957.

Shipments for the year as a whole are expected to reach between 15,000 and 18,000.

A party of nearly 200 Triumph dealers and owners from the United tates who visited this country, have just flown back home after placing orders worth dol. 300,000.

Referring to the heavy demand for these cars the president of one American corporation declared: "We want far more than we can get."—NAFEN.

Walley Barnes To Tour SE Asia

LONDON, June 14.

One of Britain's most famous football players who has also achieved distinction as a television commentator on the game leaves next Wednesday for the Far East for a lecture-cum-demonstration tour.

He is Walley Barnes one-time captain of Wales, and the visit, sponsored by the British Council, embraces Malaya, Singapore and Burma.

In planning the tour, the British Council say they are meeting a long-standing request, notably from Malaya, which has been repeatedly and strongly pressed at intervals since 1956.

Barnes is due to arrive in Kuala Lumpur next Friday and he will stay in Malaya until July 19 when he travels to Singapore. From Singapore he goes on to Rangoon and is due in London on August 7.—NAFEN.

Half Mile Record Broken

LONDON, June 14.

Britain's Brian Hewson beat the European 880 yards record at Wolverhampton today with a time of one minute 47.8 seconds.

The previous record for the 880 yards was set at one minute 48.2 seconds by Denmark's Nielsen on August 4, 1955 at Copenhagen.—UPI-AFP.

Football In Madras

MADRAS, June 14.

The Madras Engineering Group, Bangalore, making their first appearance in the Madras Football Association Shield Football Tournament, beat Southern Railway Institute, Perambur (Madras) by two clear goals today to enter the quarter-final. Both goals were scored in the first half.—UPI.

ALTHEA GIBSON SHOCKED BY BRITISH GIRL

LONDON, June 14.

EYES popped at the all-England Club Tennis courts, Wimbledon, today when 17-year-old British girl, Miss Christine Truman, beat the American Wimbledon Champion Miss Althea Gibson 2-6, 6-3, 6-4 to give Britain a three to two advantage in the Wightman Cup match between the two countries.

The United States pulled level with Britain earlier in the afternoon when Mrs. Dorothy Knode of the United States beat Miss Shirley Bloomer, Britain's number one, 6-4, 6-2.

It was Miss Truman's third win in the Wightman Cup matches, it was also her revenge for last year when she was beaten by Miss Gibson in the Wightman Cup and also in the semi-finals of the Wimbledon Championships.—UPI-AFP.

Pak Team Back Home From W. I. Tour

FAST BOWLERS CAN WIN TESTS SAYS KARDAR

KARACHI, June 14.

"PAKISTAN must produce at least three fast bowlers if we want to win Test matches," declared Abdul Hafeez Kardar, captain of the cricket team which toured the West Indies, Bermuda, the United States and Canada.

The team returned home by air from London after a six-month stay abroad.

Seven members of the side have remained in England and will be returning at a later date. They are Fazal Mahmood, Hanif Mohammad, Khan Mohammad, Mahmood Husain, Waqar Hasan, Ijaz Butt and Haseeb Ahsan.

Those who arrived are: Abdul Hafeez Kardar (captain), Saeed Ahmad Khan (manager), Wazir Mohammad, Alimuddin, Wallis Mathias, Nasimul Ghani, Imtiaz Ahmed, Ikram Elahi, Saeed Ahmad, Mohammad Munaf and S. F. Rehman.

Zulfiqar Ahmad, who originally went as a Press correspondent but later played for the team when they ran short of players owing to injuries, also arrived by the same plane.

Talking to newsmen, Kardar said there was no substitute for pace bowling and unless "Pakistan could produce real fast bowlers, we should not expect miracles in the international field."

Kardar said the team enjoyed the tour and learnt a number of lessons.

In a written statement, manager Saeed Ahmad said the tour was a "grand success." The statement added that although "we lost the rubber in the West Indies, we have the satisfaction that we fought till the last in the face of heavy odds and unfamiliar playing conditions."

TEAM SPIRIT AND DISCIPLINE

In a tribute to the team, he said: "The highest standard of team spirit was maintained and the members gave a splendid exhibition of discipline."

He complimented the skipper, Kardar, whom he rated a fine leader who handled his men superbly both on and off the field.

The manager suggested that the Imperial Cricket Conference should seriously consider the formation of an international panel of umpires with a view to raising the standard of umpiring in Test matches.

"The Pakistan Cricket Control Board may take up this matter at an appropriate level," he hinted.

Saeed Ahmad said Pakistan should gain tremendously from the failures of the tour. He joined hands with Kardar in expressing the need for fast bowlers and said that "we must concentrate on finding them."

MORE TURF PITCHES

The manager also suggested that there should be more turf wickets in the country, particularly in Karachi and Dacca.

"In the West Indies all wickets where Tests were played were turf," he said.

Saeed Ahmad laid emphasis on coaching and stated that it should start from the schools. He pointed out that in the West Indies, Weekes, Walcott and George Headley were official coaches.

The manager was of the opinion that a fresh stream of new players should replace the "old guard," and that this flow has to be a continuous process. He said "they must catch 'em young and coach them well." He suggested that Alimuddin and Khan Mohammad could be used as coaches to build up the future of cricket in the country.

Of the visit to the United States and Canada, Saeed Ahmad said it was "good publicity" for Pakistan.—NAFEN.

Climbers Return

ALMORA, June 14.

Members of the expedition to Nandadevi (25,645 ft.) sponsored by the Himalayan Society returned to Pithoragarh on June 10.

The party attempted through the basin of Nandadevi via Martoli and Laun as well as from Panchhu direction but due to inclement weather and cold winds their progress was retarded and they could not ascend more than 20,000 fet.

Later on they visited the Milam Glacier and the adjoining region and collected valuable data on glaciology and meteorology. The films and photographs of the peaks Vizmn Bankatia, Nandakhat, Nandaghooti, Nandakote, Nandadhuni and Nandadevi and the adjacent glaciers were taken.—UPI.

Haj Pilgrimage

NEW DELHI, June 14.

S.S. "Saudi" sailed for Jedda from Bombay on June 12 carrying 998 pilgrims.

This is the tenth sailing after Ramzan. So far 12794 pilgrims has sailed.

NARROW WIN FOR MATUNGA CLUB

BOMBAY, Saturday.

LAXMI RATAN met the Matunga Athletic Club in the Section 'A' of the Bombay Football League, at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening, when the latter earned full points, winning by a solitary second half goal.

In the first half, although the winners had the upper hand, at the interval the score was blank.

On resumption, Matunga's outside-right Raghavendra, in the 18th minute, sent a beautiful pass to inside-left Narain, who got the goal.

INJURED

Just on the dot of half time, Laxmi Ratan's centre-half Nicholas Fernandes met with an injury.

In trying to save Matunga's Raghavendra from getting the goal, he collided with Raghavendra, damaging his left jaw.

He did not participate in the match further.

GOAN SPORTS WIN

Earlier, also in the Section 'A' of the first division of the Bombay Football League, between Goan Sports 'A' and the Indian Navy 'B', the former earned full points, when they won by seven goals to nil.

The highlight of this match was, centre-forward Aquino of the Goans getting a hat-trick and two more goals.

Outside-right Verghese (first goal) was the lone goal scorer for the Navy, while inside-right Pereira (second and seventh goals), and centre-forward Aquino (third, fourth, fifth, sixth and eighth goals) did the trick for the Goans.

EnduranceFeat

JALGAON, June 14.

Mr. Mohammed Hussain, a youth from Hyderabad, successfully concluded his 60-hour endurance cycling feat here yesterday.

On the completion of his feat Mr. Hussain was accorded a reception by the local people. — H.S.

Union Club Beaten

NAINITAL, June 14.

Cantonment Sports Club, Jabalpur, qualified for semi-final by beating Union Club, Almora, by two lone goals in the all India Trades Hockey Cup tournament on Friday evening before a record crowd on the flats.

In another match played earlier Civil Services Club, Nainital defeated Carriage and Wagon Club, Jhansi, by three goals to one.—UPI.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Cooperage:

4-15 p.m. Dandy Young Boys vs. Central Bank (Third Division).

5-30 p.m. Caltex vs. Central Railway (Harwood League).

FOOTBALL

St. Xavier's College Gymkhana, Parel:

5-30 p.m. Indian Gymkhana vs. I. N. Dockyard (First Division Bombay League).

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BOMBAY Y.M.C.A. T. T.

POTNIS CHECKS PROGRESS OF RANE AFTER LONG FIGHT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

NERVES and inexperience took an unusually large toll in this evening's proceedings of the Bombay Y.M.C.A. Open Table Tennis Tournament, but to say that Satish Potnis beat Jayaram Rane by two games to love in the second round of the men's singles is to furnish no true conception of what was the sternest and most strenuous engagement.

The two were locked in combat for nearly thirty minutes.

Neither of them dished out sparkling strokes.

Both were content to keep the ball in play with the result that there were endless rallies.

On six occasions the ball went to and fro no fewer than thirty six times.

The best table tennis was witnessed in the second game.

Trailing by 13-18 Rane teased his rival into errors of stroke and judgment.

A great shout went up when he evened the score at 20 but then in his over-anxiety to run out victor he bungled two easy shots.

FULLY TESTED

M. R Pednekar was fully tested by junior L. R. Chada before winning in three games, 21-12, 20-22, 21-13; the loser has himself to blame for in the "rubber" he resorted to blind speed.

Pednekar, in the main, played a defensive game but there were occasions when he unleashed a telling forehand.

The only threat to seeded dignity came in the second round of the Junior's singles in which Nandu Nadkarni, the third seed, was given an anxious time by Narendra Thakker.

There will be no matches tomorrow.

On Monday, commencing at 5-30 p.m., will be played the third rounds of the Junior's Singles and Men's Singles and the Quarter-finals of the Junior's Doubles and the First round of the Men's Doubles.

POOR RESPONSE FOR WOMEN'S SINGLES

The draw for the women's singles, which was made this evening, revealed that there are only eight entrants, the top-graded players being Miss Vatsala Naik and Miss Myra Pereira.

The reseults were:

MEN'S SINGLES

SECOND ROUND: Anthony Fernandes beat S. I. Khandwalla 21-16, 21-11; M. P. Shukhla beat N. T. Narker 21-12, 21-14; Mayur Shah beat S. R. Lagwankar 21-4, 21-17; S. C. Mudnany beat K. C. Shekar 21-16, 21-18; N. Krishnamurthy beat D. P. Patel 21-14, 21-16; R. R. Chachad beat N.B.K. Samuel 21-8, 21-12; Vidoo Parker beat P. K. George 21-1, 21-16; D. J. Sheth beat M. M. Mehta 21-13; 17-21, 21-18; S. V. Ganesh w.o. M. M. Seshadri; Satish Potnis beat J. S. Rane 21-14, 22-20; G. R. Naidu beat S. B. Majumdar 21-13, 21-14; Bipin Patel beat S. C. Shastry 21-1, 21-8; S. G. Ponda beat Vinod Khanna 23-21, 21-17; M. M. Samuel beat Ramzan Khan 21-18, 21-15; S. S. Varadkar beat A. Vadera 21-15, 21-18; M. R. Pednekar beat L. R. Chada 21-12, 20-22, 21-13.

JUNIOR'S SINGLES

SECOND ROUND: K. G. S. Murthy beat K. G. Gandhi 21-15, 21-12; N. O. Shah beat R. Mirchandani 21-15, 21-18; K. S. Chapwala beat K. A. Parikh 22-20, 21-15; R. R. Kamath w.o. S. A. Palekar; S. I. Khandwala beat G. S. Hyderabady 21-17, 21-10; N. N. Ghorpade beat V. Shivdasani 21-16, 21-13; V. M. Merchant beat P. S. Dalal 21-12, 21-19; F. R. Khodaiji beat S. F. Javeri 21-11, 21-16; B. R. Merchant beat R. V. Shah 17-21, 21-13; 21-14; A. Rangoonwalla beat A. S. Shah 21-7, 21-19; S. B. Majundar beat S. R. Lagwanker 21-11, 21-19; A. Hinduja beat S. Anand 21-19, 21-12; R. S. Rahimtoola beat S. H. Sethna 21-14, 21-14; A. M. Merchant beat P. K. Kumar 21-15, 21-11; L. R. Chada beat K. S. Merchant 21-18, 21-11; N. Nadkarni beat N. M. Thakker 21-14, 19-21, 21-12.